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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 26th of June, next, at 1 o'clock, at Noon precisely, to ELECT a DIRECTOR in the room of Wm. CHISHOLME, Esq., deceased, to elect five other Directors and two Auditors, when those who go out of office by rotation will be proposed for re-election; and also for General purposes. The Bank Director to be chosen in the room of William Chisholme, Esq., will remain in office until the 30th day of June, 1856.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CCXI. ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS of notice in insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers on or BEFORE Thursday, July 3.
London: Longman & Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the July Number (No. XIX. New Series) should be sent to the Publisher not later than the 24th inst.; BILLS and PROSPECTUSES by the 27th.
Office, 8, King William-street, Strand.

EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL. ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the above must reach the Publishers by the 24th instant.
Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK.

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It is needless, at this time of the day, to describe, or to review, Bacon's Essays. We are concerned only with the Archbishop's annotations. These may be divided into three classes:—quotations from others, quotations from himself, and novel remarks. To this classification we must add, that various sentences which are not marked as quotations were recognized by us as coming from the Archbishop's previous writings,—so that we must divide his repetitions of himself into acknowledged and unacknowledged. As the work itself is but a kind of commonplace-book, it may very well be that the notes before us contain the original thoughts which were afterwards copied into the writer's more elaborate productions.

The commentator, like his text-writer, is a master of the language of his day, and very apt at making his paragraph sparkle by a good illustration. Had he had the terseness and the quaintness which Bacon brought to his writing-table, he might have been called a continuer as well as a commentator. But as it is, the conceit which the essayist would have exploded in the last half of a sentence, without the reader knowing anything of it until he saw the blaze, is drawn upon the ground by the commentator, and deliberately loaded, pointed, and let off. Let us be understood as using the word in italics in its old sense: we were lately reading an old letter, in which the writer prays his friend to deposit what he has written, and which he certainly did not mean to disparage, in "the storehouse of his pretty conceits."

It is a pity, says the commentator, that our language has lost the word *simulation*. But is it really lost? If those who like it would use it, they would be understood, we think. Is it not that the word *feign* has prevented its frequent necessity?

Perhaps some enterprising publisher will reprint the following paragraph, and furnish literary men with copies at—per hundred:—

"A well-known author once received a letter from a peer with whom he was slightly acquainted, asking him whether he was the author of a certain article in the *Edinburgh Review*. He replied, that he never made communications of that kind, except to intimate friends, selected by himself for the purpose, when he saw fit. His refusal to answer, however, pointed him out—which, as it happened, he did not care for—as the author. But a case might occur, in which the revelation of the authorship might involve a friend in some serious difficulties. In any such case, he might have answered something in this style: 'I have received a letter purporting to be from your lordship, but the matter of it induces me to suspect that it is a forgery by some mischievous trickster. The writer asks whether I am the author of a certain article. It is a sort of question which no one has a right to ask; and I think, therefore, that every one is bound to discourage such enquiries by answering them—whether one is or is not the author—with a rebuke for asking impertinent questions about private matters. I say "private," because, if an article be libellous or seditious, the law is open, and anyone may proceed against the publisher, and compel him either to give up the author, or to bear the penalty. If, again, it contains false statements, these, coming from an anonymous pen, may be simply contradicted. And if the arguments be unsound, the obvious course is to refute them. But *who* wrote it, is a question of idle or of mischievous curiosity, as it relates to the private concerns of an individual. If I were to ask your lordship, "Do you spend your income? or lay by? or outrun? Do you and your lady ever

have an altercation? Was she your first love? or were you attached to some one else before?" If I were to ask such questions, your lordship's answer would probably be, to desire the footman to show me out. Now, the present inquiry I regard as no less unjustifiable, and relating to private concerns; and, therefore, I think everyone bound, when so questioned, always, whether he is the author or not, to meet the inquiry with a rebuke. Hoping that my conjecture is right, of the letter's being a forgery, I remain, &c. In any case, however, in which a refusal to answer does not convey any information, the best way, perhaps, of meeting impertinent enquiries, is by saying, "Can you keep a secret?" and when the other answers, that he can, you may reply, "Well, so can I."

An author might reply, and with justice, that communications to reviews, &c. are adopted by the editor, frequently with alterations, very frequently with omissions such as would prevent the author from desiring to acknowledge the article as a whole, except with explanation; and that, therefore, an acknowledgment of authorship, if it could be made, would require a detailed division of the article between author and editor.

"When Thurtell, the murderer, was executed, there was a shout of derision raised against the phrenologists for saying that his organ of *benevolence* was large. But they replied, that there was also large *destructiveness* and a moral deficiency, which would account for a man goaded to rage (by having been cheated of almost all he had by the man he killed) committing that act. It is a remarkable confirmation of their view, that a gentleman who visited the prison where Thurtell was confined (shortly after the execution) found the jailors, &c., full of pity and affection for him. They said he was a kind, good-hearted fellow, so obliging and friendly, that they had never had a prisoner whom they so much regretted. And such seems to have been his general character, when not influenced at once by the desire of revenge and of gain."

Understanding by *phrenology* the doctrine of the division of the brain into separate organs, it ought to have been seen that such facts were for, not against. The observed fact that one action may be utterly adverse to the general character is more easily explained by a multiplicity of organs, one of which may be inactive, or diseased, or weakened by the overaction of others, than by the supposition of one undivided apparatus, which must, as a whole, become a different whole from what it has ever been.

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thence resulting of ministers laying before the sovereign the result of their full and free deliberations—an advantage not at all originally contemplated,—caused the custom to be continued, and so established that it is most unlikely it should ever be changed."

The following is worth extracting, with thanks:—

"There are some writers of fiction whose productions have lately (1854) obtained considerable reputation, who have given spirited and just representations of particular characters, but an unnatural picture of society as a whole, from omitting (what they appear to have no notion of) all characters of good sense combined with good principle. They seem to have formed no idea of any, but what one may call *εὐθεῖς* and *κακοῦθεῖς*;—simpletons and crafty knaves; together with some who combine portions of each—profligacy with silliness. But all their worthy people are represented as weak, and all those of superior intelligence as morally detestable."

Dr. Whately often has a hit at the Roman Catholics, in a quiet way,—as in the following anecdote:—

"It is said that a gentleman, who was desirous to distribute Bibles among his poor neighbours, found them willing and desirous to receive them, if permitted by their clergy. He accordingly applied to their bishop; who applauded his liberality, and expressed his hearty concurrence,—only requiring that each person should come and ask his permission, which he promised never to refuse, except for some special reason. The gentleman, however, found, to his surprise, that no one of his poor neighbours went to ask this permission. And at length he was told the cause, viz., that if any man of humble station waits on the bishop, it is understood that this is to obtain *absolution* for some heinous sin, beyond what the *priest* has power to pardon; and thus his character is for ever blasted. Thus the bishop was enabled to say that he had *never refused* any man permission to obtain a Bible."

The sermon which might be preached on the following text is not ready yet, because all the illustrations have not yet occurred:—

"And it was the physicians of the highest standing that most opposed Harvey. It was the most experienced navigators that opposed Columbus' views. It was those most conversant with the management of the Post-office that were the last to approve of the plan of the uniform penny-postage. For the greater any one's experience and skill in his own department, and the more he is entitled to the deference which is proverbially due to each man in his own province [*peritis credendum est in arte sua*] the more likely, indeed, he will be to be a good judge of improvements in details, or even to introduce them himself; but the more unlikely to give a fair hearing to any proposed radical change. An experienced stage-coachman is likely to be a good judge of all that relates to turnpike-roads and coach-horses; but you should not consult him about railroads and steam-carriages. Again, every one knows how slowly and with what difficulty farmers are prevailed on to adopt any new system of husbandry, even when the faults of an old established usage, and the advantage of a change, can be made evident to the senses."

On the following point Dr. Whately has made an omission:—

"The Latin *Vulgate* was so called from its being in the vulgar, i. e. the popular language then spoken in Italy and the neighbouring countries; and that version was evidently made on purpose that the Scriptures might be intelligibly read by, or read to, the mass of the people. But gradually and imperceptibly Latin was superseded by the languages derived from it—Italian, Spanish, and French—while the Scriptures were still left in Latin; and when it was proposed to translate them into modern tongues, this was regarded as a perilous innovation, though it is plain that the real innovation was that which had taken place imperceptibly, since the very object proposed by the *Vulgate* version was, that the Scriptures might *not* be left in an unknown tongue. Yet you will meet with many among the fiercest declaimers against the Church of Rome, who earnestly deprecate any the slightest changes in our Authorized Version, and cannot endure even the gradual substi-

tution of other words for such as have become quite obsolete, for fear of unsettling men's minds. It never occurs to them that it was this very dread that kept the Scriptures in the Latin tongue, when that gradually became a dead language."

We may ask whether the Latin ever could have become a dead language if nations of readers had had the Vulgate continually before them? The English language has been wonderfully stable since the Authorized Version was first printed. Has the existence and ubiquity of that same version had anything to do with this stability? We think it possible.—

"When (in 1832) public attention was called to the enormous mischiefs arising from the system of Transportation, we were told in reply, in a style of florid and indignant declamation, that the real cause of all the enormities complained of, was, a 'want of sufficient fear of God;' (1) and that the only remedy wanted was, an increased fear of God! As if, when the unhealthiness of some locality had been pointed out, and a suggestion had been thrown out for providing sewers and draining marshes, it had been replied that the root of the evil was a prevailing want of health;—that it was strange, this—the true cause—should have been overlooked;—and that the remedy of all would be to provide restored health! As for the penal colonies, all that is required to make them efficient, is, we must suppose, to bring in a Bill enacting that 'Whereas, &c., be it therefore enacted, that from and after the first of January next ensuing, all persons shall fear God!'"

Dr. Whately gives the old epigram on a Bible, with a translation, perhaps his own.—

"Hic liber est in quo quæritur sua dogmata quisque;
Invenit et pariter dogmata quisque sua."

"In this book many students seek each one to find
The doctrine or precept that's most to his mind;
And each of them finds what they earnestly seek;
For as the fool thinks, even so the bells speak."

In the *Notes and Queries* we found a translation of this celebrated old satire, which is nearer to the original.—

One day at least in every week,
The sects of every kind,
Their doctrines here are sure to seek,
And just as sure to find.

The following is singular, almost to paradox. But, if correct, it explains the vast amount of misrepresentation to which leading writers are subject:—

"Many are saved, by the deficiency of their memory, from being spoiled by their education; for those who have no extraordinary memory are driven to supply its defects by *thinking*. If they do not remember a mathematical demonstration, they are driven to devise one. If they do not exactly retain what Aristotle or Smith have said, they are driven to consider what they were *likely* to have said, or ought to have said. And thus their faculties are invigorated by exercise."

We cannot do justice to the graver parts of this book. There is much theology, with which we must not meddle, and no small amount of politics, for which we feel no vocation. The author may think that we have treated our reader as he says the geologists are treated by those who procure them foreign specimens, and who send them stalactites and curiosities when they want the common stones on the roads. To make amends, we warn our reader that he will find a large amount of materials for thought; and he must not forget that even what we have quoted, though it reads well alone, reads much better as an appendix to the thought of Bacon. To us there is a peculiar pleasure in the juxtaposition of an old writer and his latest commentator. We must not forget to mention the glossary at the foot of each page of Bacon, in which the old meanings are explained and reinforced by citations from other writers.

Flemish Interiors. By the Writer of 'A Glance behind the Grilles.' Longman & Co.

LIVE and let live, is a fine motto, though one oftentimes abused; but that it is not the

device on the key-stone of the door opened by the Papal keys there is no need to remind the least controversial of readers. "*Live as we insist on your living!*" which is the canonical version of the precept, sounds strange in some modern ears, but it is a cry potent enough to overawe many. This book before us proves. Its writer, who is over head and ears in love with Monachism—black, white, brown, blue, and grey,—went to Belgium,—which is now the estate, the garden, of modern cloister-life,—for the express purpose of seeing how the Brothers of one order do little save meditate, and how the Sisters of another sleep in an upright position, in place of a recumbent attitude. On this pursuit intent, the writer hurried from mass to mass, and trotted from altar to altar, in a frame of mind which seems almost as dissipated as if every mass had included its Mario, and every altar been served by its own Alboni! We have seldom encountered a more excitable tourist. There is nothing to be said against such a pilgrimage by persons who "live and let live." One tourist shall go in chase of pictures—another of tulips—another after a breed of horses—why, then, not a fourth set forth in quest of eremites? We merely protest against eremite-hunting when the sport is set forth as the one pursuit of a thoughtful and religious traveller. This is expounded as such, and with a vengeance, by our Belgian tourist. He went, he admits, to the land of spiritual promise and monastic performance in disgust with all commoner objects of research. A fellow-traveller, whom he fell in with, and sketched in Denunciation's blackest and bitterest ink, has represented that accessible portion of the Continent as a district which could be quickly seen and exhausted; spoke (the benighted creature!) of towns, pictures, agriculture, and the other sights provided for by the 'Handbook.' But our author knew better than the worldling, whom he has done his little best to doom (supposing the worldling to have been no myth). What were pictures to one who was hot in pursuit of friars?—what was Church architecture to a devotee who sees the beauty of holiness in Church millinery? There is a foppery of Quakerism, the outermost form of Protestantism; there is, also, a coxcombry of Papistry, which stands at the antipodes thereof; and this we find in perfection in these 'Flemish Interiors.'

We repeat, it is not the subject of the book—not the creed of its writer—that we object to, but its temper, and his want of sense. He may paint his picture, if he pleases, as Queen Elizabeth chose that her portrait should be painted, "in a full garden light, without any shadow"; he may omit from his pages, without more than a passing hint from us, the swarm of obese, narrow, and unlettered Men in Black, whom other observers find a rather importunate and discouraging feature in Belgian travel; but we cannot accept the infallibility of his contempt, nor advert to his wishes that such Paradisiacal habits and visitants might become the rule of the people of England as well as of Flanders.

Our objection, however, to the tourist's tone, and our impatience with the silliness of his deductions, must not prevent our stating that his volume contains some pleasantly-written pages, and some scenes which are picturesque. Here, for instance, is a pilgrimage to the palace which the White Friars have refitted, in a district so lonely that the very peasants hardly know how to direct "a passionate pilgrim" thither.—

"I asked my landlady (of an inn at Contich) to find a lad who would undertake to conduct me to Tongerlo, for I had had enough of asking my way in a country of which I did not speak the language. The 'lad' soon arrived, in the shape of an old peasant *en blouse*, and off we started. The sky was

cloudless, and of that clear, deep blue, one scarcely ever sees in England. Grasshoppers and bright-winged insects skipped about in the grass, as we walked now through a green meadow, now across the purple heath, or a wheat-field, sprinkled with the scarlet coclico. Our road sometimes lay through a thick brushwood, or an overgrown forest-path, and as we found it desirable occasionally to avoid the beaten track, and shorten our way by a less circuitous path, I began to see the prudence of having taken a guide, without whose assistance I should certainly have lost my way. As regards habitations, the *Campine* is quite a waste; the dwellings are very scattered, and those we passed were mostly empty cabins or mud-hovels, left in possession of pigs and children, while the owners were absent at their labour in the fields. After an hour's brisk walking, we came to a little hamlet called Oolen, where my appearance seemed to excite no small amount of interest. I should imagine it must be but seldom a stranger of any kind, and, rarest of all, an Englishman, passes through this place. In the centre of the village-green stands a very pretty church; and on entering it I was surprised to find it boasted an elaborately-carved oak pulpit. The support was formed by a spirited group, representing St. Martin on horseback, dividing his cloak with the beggar, who crouches at his feet in an attitude of surprise and thankfulness. I suppose it is by accident, and not designedly, that the Saint is represented as retaining much the larger half for his own use. On each of the columns of the nave was a figure of an Apostle, having under it a bracket candelabrum; on inquiry, I found that even in this little 'deserted village' Mass is celebrated twice daily. A primitive draw-well, with a bucket and lever, occupied a prominent spot, and seemed to be the gossiping-place of the short-coated damsels who draw their daily supply from its depths. A little beyond was an enclosed court, on the door of which were painted, in large, rough letters, the words '*brand-spuit*,' which I was at first disposed to interpret '*brandy-spout*,' supposing it was the Dutch way of announcing a public-house; but a second reflection convinced me it bore a much less hurtful interpretation, and simply signified 'fire-plug.' When we had left Oolen some way behind us, I began to wonder where in the world Tongerlo could be, and hazarded a question to my companion as to whether we were not near our journey's end. My French was quite at fault again, and I had recourse to signs, which only after a time seemed to penetrate his understanding; however, I fell back agast when, instead of the 'Het is veel verder,' or 'Gy zyt 'u nog ver af,' with which he had responded to my last inquiry, he answered, with a mocking laugh, 'Nog lang! ten minsten, veertig minuten wandelens,' holding up his fingers at the same time, and counting, to show me he was in earnest. Another hour of dusty road and broiling sun! for the hedges, when there were any, were low, and there was not an inch of shade. So on and on he trudged with his stout oak stick, I following, and each of us raising a cloud of dust at every footfall, till we at last reached an interminable avenue of trees, as we entered which, he turned round, and dryly observing, 'Alles gaet wel,' informed me, Tongerlo would be at the end of that. Like all avenues, it seemed to stretch out and grow longer, the further we penetrated into it, till at last, almost to my surprise, we reached its termination, and then the vista, opening out, discovered a magnificent fortress-like old *château*, but protected by so high a wall, that the turrets of the monastery and the roof of the fine church in course of construction, were all I could discern. There it stood, in the heart of the *Campine*, braving all further attack, with its proud battlements, port-holes, and formidable moat. My imperturbable guide contented himself with turning round, and, without uncrossing his arms, which were swinging behind him, muttering, in a gruff voice, 'Dit is de plaets, dat is Tongerlo,' on he went. The spot was not so easy of access as it seemed. Like Dante and his not less intelligent *cicerone*,

Venimmo al pie d' un nobile castello,
Sette volte cerchiato d' alte mura,
Difeso intorno d' un bel fiumicello.

But here the similarity of circumstances ceased, inasmuch as while he adds,

Questo passammo come terra dura,

I am bound to confess, that like ordinary mortals, I was obliged to walk a considerable way along the bank of my moat until I came to a bridge. Here was another turn, and then a noble avenue of sturdy old elms, forming a broad and lordly approach to the venerable castellated gateway. A shepherd and his dog appeared, leading some threescore well-fed sheep; labourers dotted the fields in all directions; and whereas, since we left Herenthals, we had scarce caught sight of a human being, here all was bustle and activity: carts and horses and other evidences of agriculture were industriously engaged, and the voices of busy workmen and noise of tools were heard through the still air, as they toiled at the sacred edifice, which it is the pride and pleasure of these monks to restore to all its pristine glory. Arrived within the first gateway, we pulled a bell, when a deep, looming sound echoed through the vast quadrangle, and soon brought the porter to our summons. He took my letter, and showed me into a very plain, bare, unpretending room. Here I had waited but a few moments, when the door opened, and the Rev. M. Franck appeared, dressed in the snow-white cloth habit of his order, with a stiff white linen cap. He held out his hand, and ushered me with much kindness of manner into a room on the same floor, of fine proportions; and, though plain, not only exquisitely clean and neat, but even elegant in its simplicity. After a little talk, he proposed showing me the house and its dependencies, beginning with the chapel, which, though only temporary, is very handsome, and possesses some curious old pictures, besides a valuable ivory crucifix over the altar, of unusual size. The new church is a costly building, and is intended to hold 3,000 persons. Two of the Fathers were busily engaged in directing the works, which are as yet confined to the external structure, although they have been five years employed on it already. It will be a superb edifice when finished. In the transept are two bays, facing eastwards and forming chapels. The altars are already constructed, their bases being brick. There are likewise altars at either extremity of the transept, but there are no choir-aisles, and no lady-chapel behind the altar. There would seem to be a great scarcity of stone in the neighbourhood; brick is, therefore, the chief material used, but the façade is of stone. Hence we passed to the *Métairie*, likewise under the superintendence of one of the Brothers; but worked by farm-servants. Five-and-twenty fat cows were ruminating in their stalls, and the dairy exhibited an abundance of rich milk, cheese and butter. The latter is manufactured by dogs, four of whom are kept for this purpose, and devote themselves solely to this occupation. They are put into a tread-wheel, which they must turn, *volentes volentes*, and they do turn to some purpose, as they turn 100 quarts of cream into as many pounds of butter every week. Each of these canine dairy-maids works an hour at a time, when, being released, another "takes up the wondrous tale." This butter is all consumed on the premises, as there is a considerable number of mouths, and on three days of the week there is no meat eaten. Only one table is supplied from this monastery, that of one of the dignitaries of the Church at Brussels. Besides this, there is a poultry-yard, and in a small paddock were a number of snow-white rabbits, kept no less for their flesh than for their fur, which is used by the monks in their dress. After inspecting the kitchen and fruit-gardens, recreation-garden, and vineyard, we returned to the house, and I was taken into the guest-chambers, and along a corridor into a little oratory, beautifully decorated, which I was told belonged to the *Supérieur*, now absent: thence through the cloisters into the refectory and library, where the attentive guide took down a choice collection of rare illuminated MSS., real gems of early art, every one of which would repay hours of study and investigation. That of which the '*Frère Libraire*' seemed most proud, was a small but complete copy of the Holy Scriptures, written in the most minute, regular, and perfect hand—the words of course considerably contracted—which he told me had been the property of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Another—one of the most faultless and elaborate specimens in the world—was a missal, profusely illuminated for Charles VI. of France. He produced also a volume of the earliest Venetian printing, with wonderfully beautiful illuminations *à la plume*, of the finest touch, and

most brilliant colouring. These were the property of the former monks, and, with many of the rarer books, were saved and confided to a place of safety, where they remained concealed as long as the disturbances lasted. The remainder of the present collection has been brought together since the return of the fraternity."

The use of all this luxury in such a place is the comment that will rise—even to the lips of many who are not hardly, blankly, exclusively Utilitarian.—But the picture is, as we have said, picturesque and new, and will possibly have the effect of directing some of even that reprobate flock, anathematized by our Author, who believe in Murray's 'Handbook' to Tongerlo.

The Chinese and their Rebellions, viewed in connection with their National Philosophy, Ethics, Legislation, and Administration. To which is added, an Essay on Civilization and its Present State in the East and West. By Thomas Taylor Meadows. Smith, Elder & Co.

In this book is a vast amount of valuable information respecting China, and the statements it contains bear on the face of them the stamp of truth. The author has been a student of the Chinese language since November, 1841. For ten years and a half he discharged the responsible duties of Interpreter at Canton and Shanghai, and he was several times employed on special missions—once to the Loochoo Islands, and at another time on an expedition to reconnoitre the movements of the *Tai-ping* rebels, near Nankin. He has thus had ample opportunities of studying the manners and customs of the curious people who occupy the "middle kingdom," and now constitute a third part of the vast family of man. He is, moreover, an original thinker, and is not satisfied by simply amassing facts, but by classifying and comparing them he has been enabled to suggest many new ideas. The great fault of the book is its bulk and its want of arrangement. This volume of 650 pages might have been advantageously compressed into one of 400; while the chapters on Civilization would have found a more appropriate place as separate essays in some quarterly journal. As to the arrangement: when a reader is directed to peruse the 18th chapter first, he naturally asks why it was not placed first. It is no reply to this question, to say that the superficial may omit the 18th chapter altogether, and it is therefore considerably put out of their way. A work which treats of philosophy, ethics, and such deep matters is not intended for superficial readers at all,—and, were it necessary to consider them, a chapter might be skipped as easily at the commencement as at the end. Further, there are certain faults of style which it is to be feared will to some extent interfere with the popularity of this book. The sentences are often too long and involved,—nay, sometimes ponderous as the reasonings of a German metaphysician when grappling with *Nichts* and *Daseyn*. Opening the pages at a venture, we come upon a sentence of fourteen lines followed by one of eleven (p. 121). There is also an affectation of new and uncouth words, such as *civilisade*, *Occidentals*, *barbarization*, *paramounce*, which it would have been wiser to avoid. But with all these defects, Mr. Meadows has produced a work which deserves to be studied by all who would gain a true appreciation of Chinese character, and which as an authority is incomparably superior to the pleasant fables of M. Huc or the reckless improvising of a Gutzlaff. In order to understand the present rebellion in China it is requisite to know beforehand somewhat of Chinese character. The Chinese

believe in an Ultimate Principle, which is the eternal law, method, or necessity that preceded essence. This law acts by two instruments—*Yang*, positive essence, *Yin*, negative essence—from the working of which two essences spring the five elements and the four seasons; and from the union and mutual influence of all these everything that exists in the visible world is produced. Further, there is an immaterial, incorporeal principle termed *Le*, a word signifying "to rule," being, as it were, the soul of matter—the regulating principle of the universe—and in man, reason. There is a distinct *Le* in each individual man, which yet belongs to that *Le* which governs the universe, as several and separate drops belong to the ocean. There is much more of this metaphysical jargon, which serves only to veil difficulties; but putting it aside and using plain language, the Chinese believe that this universe has existed from all eternity, and, though in continual permutation, is indestructible. They believe, further, that it is governed by an eternal, immutable principle, to which they do not attach any idea of personality. They do not acknowledge a deity, —and when they speak of heaven and heaven's will, they mean only the immutable law or principle above mentioned. Yet this law performs all the functions of a Deity,—for being in itself absolute truth and perfect harmony it requires man to act in complete accordance with its operations, in which case he is absolutely virtuous; and at the same time it punishes all infringements of itself by the misery to which such aberrations inevitably lead. Misery, therefore, is a proof that the great law, whose operation is perfect harmony and peace, has been infringed,—and from this the Chinese draw a very important deduction:—As the happiness of a people is convincing proof that their ruler is the agent and representative of heaven's will, or the law just mentioned, so their sufferings show that the government is no longer in accord with that law. In this we find the explanation of Mr. Meadows's dictum, that "Of all nations that have attained a certain degree of civilization, the Chinese are the least revolutionary and the most rebellious." Revolutionary movements are against principles, and the Chinese have no quarrel with their principle of government; but rebellions are against men; and droughts, epidemics, earthquakes, foreign wars, piracies—in short, any grievous calamity from natural or social causes will convince the Chinese that their rulers have infringed the all-pervading law, and thus rebellion is justified—nay, sanctified—in their eyes. Hence the chronic state of rebellion. Hence the present struggle; for though the Manchoes were naturally unpopular as a foreign race, it was the disastrous war with England which kindled the insurrectionary flame in far Kwang-se, and inspired Hung tse seuen with the hope of regenerating China.

There is something in the history of the Chinese reformer's first conversion and early movements akin to what is told of Mohammed. Like the prophet of Arabia, Hung tse seuen seems to be a man of a delicate frame and a musing, meditative spirit. He had his visions, perhaps epileptic, like those of the Arab; and for some years his converts were few, and chiefly the members of his own family. Mr. Meadows thinks him and the earlier converts, or "God-worshippers," sincere, and makes a marked distinction between their writings, which are based on the Protestant translation of the Testament, and the more recent publications of other chiefs, which are full of odious blasphemies. Hung tse seuen and his friend Le were converted, and baptized themselves in the summer of 1843. In the autumn of 1850 the

new sect came into collision with the Government, and assumed a military phase. From October, 1850, till March, 1853, the Tae-pings formed but one army, and moved from place to place, constantly defeating the Imperialists, and capturing one town after another, but occupying no permanent position. In this manner they passed northwards, through the provinces of Kwang-se, Hoo-nan, and Hoo-pih. Their progress is accurately traced on the excellent and most valuable map at the beginning of the volume. On the 19th of March, 1854, they took the great city of Nankin, and put to death 20,000 Manchos, who garrisoned it. From this time they took up a permanent position, occupying the southern capital and centre of China, including great part of the province of Hoo-nan, Hoo-pih, Keang-se, and Guuy-hwang, where they still remain. The possession of Chin Keang gives them the command of the Grand Canal, while they have absolute control of the Yang tze keang, or Great River, for some hundred miles of its course; and, besides Nankin and other great towns, Woo-chang, the largest city of China, is in their hands. An army which they despatched northwards against Peking arrived at Taing-hae within seventy-five miles of the capital, but was then repulsed by an army of Manchos and savage Mongols. According to the Chinese view, the rebels have two great arguments in their favour:—their success hitherto, and the sanguinary cruelties to which the Manchos have had recourse. Man, according to the Chinese, is naturally good, for his constitution is a result of the Great Law, and is in harmony with it. Further, *Le*, or Mind, is the ruling principle of matter generally, and of man in particular. Hence men should be governed by reasoning addressed to the mind rather than by cruelties which affect the body. If a ruler, then, is cruel he signs his own condemnation, and the Manchos, by their barbarous executions, have violated the first principle of government. Be the issue, however, what it may, our author justly deprecates all foreign interference. If the Tae-pings are worthy to be free, they will doubtless achieve their own freedom.

We have written thus far without extracting any passage from Mr. Meadows, and it is, perhaps, more for his advantage to abstain from giving one. The merits of his work consist in the information which is sown broadcast through every page, not in any attractiveness of style.

The Stranger's Hand-book to Chester and its Environs, containing a Short Sketch of its History and Antiquities, a Descriptive Walk round the Walls, and a visit to the Cathedral, Castle, and Eaton Hall. By Thomas Hughes. Chester, Catherall; London, Whittaker & Co.

WHEN an old writer boldly declared that Chester was founded by Magus, the grandson of Japhet, and that from him it was called Neo Magus, he drew with pleasant audacity upon the credulity of his readers. The Welsh name of *Caer Leon Gaur*, "City of the Great Legion," bespeaks for it a more recent origin, yet one of respectable antiquity. The legion thus immortalized was that famous one with its alliterative appellations of "Vicesima, Valens, Victrix," and which was stationed here (at the Deva of the Itinerary of Antoninus), and of which valiant body an officer, "seriously inclined," raised to Jupiter Tanarus a votive altar, the discovery of which so delighted our antiquarian forefathers two centuries ago. There are grand memories about the place, its fields and floods. Cleopatra has made more than one river illustrious by her aquatic shows, and Alexander made the Cydnus memorable by catching in it a cold; but

what river has ever displayed such a sight as that which was once exhibited on the Dee, where seven kings were seen in one boat, six of them tugging at the oar, and proud Edgar, the sovereign of them all, proudly sitting at the helm, and steering the craft the way he was disposed to go? It has ever been, in some sense, a sovereign city. A royal Saxon Saint, St. Werburgh, protected her venerating friends here from Northern invaders. William the Norman created his nephew Lupus, Earl of Chester, with those sovereign rights that made the county a County Palatine. Six Norman Earls in succession enjoyed this sovereignty, and then Henry the Third annexed it to the Crown; since which period the heir apparent has reckoned among his titles that of "Earl of Chester," which is older than the higher style of "Prince of Wales." Even the Reformation added to the sovereign traditions of the ancient city. Previous to that period the city was in the diocese of Lichfield, but Henry the Eighth made it one of his five royal bishoprics,—Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, and Peterborough being the other four. These were appointed by the king's prerogative alone. They were the first sees the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of whose dioceses was not confirmed by the Pope, nor their baronial states sanctioned by Parliament. No city, perhaps, ever saw more frequent and extensive vicissitudes of fortune,—Briton, Roman, Saxon, Cambrian, Milesian, Norman, and Englishman, each has here, or in the neighbourhood, been victor or vanquished. And here, from one of the towers on the walls, Charles the First witnessed the scattering of his own forces on the moor of Rowton.

The gates of the city were confided to the guardianship of the valiant and wise heads of the noblest families,—for foes threatened Chester from every quarter, and vigilant watchmen ever looked abroad from its walls. But there were other foes than those of warlike quality, and these would sometimes make entry and carry off coveted plunder, before even peril was suspected. Such was the case with the gallant, who glided through the gate near which the mayor's daughter, who loved the gallant more than his worship did, was so conveniently at play among a host of other maidens. The two slipped out through the way by which one had entered, and when the magistrate heard of the flight and the wedding, closed the gate, and gave rise to the old Chester proverb—"When the daughter is stolen, then shut Pepper Gate!"

This trait brings us to the personalities of Chester. There are good names among them. There are suffering March, and learned Downham, and historical Higden, and the adventurous Middletons, and a host of scholars, not forgetting Matthew Henry and Parnell, who here found graves,—and that over-praised philanthropist Offley, who has been almost apotheosized for his liberality and charity, in bequeathing, at his demise, to various institutions a large amount of property which rightfully belonged to his heirs. He had lived closely to hoard it, and perhaps had some claim, in consequence, to make what use of it he pleased. His way of living is illustrated in the distich which says—

Offley three dishes had, of daily roast,
An egg, an apple, and the third a toast.

Through this ancient city the author takes those who will follow him. We cannot promise them that they will find themselves in very good company. A better field, in England at least, *cicerone* never had; but Mr. Hughes makes nothing of it. His conceit is insufferable, and his smartness terrible. His ignorance equals both put together. He speaks of previous topographers as "Guide-mongers," calls a figure

of the Virgin Mary the "Holy Rood!" and gravely tells us that fat venison and other "tit-bits" were to be found in the *granges* of the Abbots of old! Of these individuals, too, and the communities over which they ruled, he oracularly tells us that, "Say what you will of the austerities supposed to belong to the monastic life, those recluses of old lived a life as jolly, as careless, and as free, as the gayest of us in the nineteenth century." The canons of his own city would speak in different terms of the old Chester Benedictines, to whom history and the arts were much indebted, and of whom the reformers of early days acknowledge the piety and conscientiousness according to the light given them.

The book is neatly illustrated, and Mr. Meason, the artist, repairs some of the injury done to Chester by Mr. Hughes, the author. Should any one be disposed to examine Chester we advise him to take his ease at the quaint old house at which Dean Swift was wont to "put up." The 'Yacht,' in the Dean's days was the hotel, and a visit to it should not be forgotten by the antiquary. Swift scratched one of his acrid epigrams on a window-pane, on finding that the cathedral dignitaries declined to come to the supper to which he had invited them.—

Rotten without, and mouldering within,
This place and its clergy are near akin.

Ludwig Tieck: Reminiscences of the Poet's Life —[*Ludwig Tieck: Erinnerungen, &c.*]. By Rudolf Köpke. Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Thimm.

IN spite of the great fame of Ludwig Tieck, there are few authors less personally familiar to the great body of readers. The charming tales which were put forth early in the century, when the Teutonic fairyland was a new region, are perhaps to many an Englishman more palpable types of Germanism than any of the productions of Goethe and Schiller; and yet when the same Briton tries to conjure up before his mind the indefatigable Ludwig, the image is as vague and undefined as possible. We could not, of course, say the same of the poet's countrymen without some exaggeration; but, nevertheless, even among the residents of Berlin and Dresden we believe an immense disproportion between reputation, on the one hand, and knowledge, on the other, is still to be found with reference to the chief of the Romantic School.

However, the mists which have hitherto hung about this truly genial and original author are likely to be soon dispelled. In 1849 Ludwig Tieck, then far advanced in years, had the good fortune to find a Boswell in the person of Herr Rudolf Köpke, to whom he used to gossip about his past career, and who was glad enough to jot down all the information he received. Nor was any breach of confidence committed. In April, 1853,—the very month of the poet's decease—Herr Köpke avowed to his dying friend all that he had done in the way of taking notes, and was answered by this satisfactory remark: "You are an honest man, and will repeat it just as I have told it you; thus confuting many lies that are circulated respecting me." Armed with this sanction, Herr Köpke arranged his materials—enlarged them from other sources—and thus composed a consecutive biography, extending from the birth of the poet, on the 31st of May, 1773, to his death, on the 28th of April, 1853. This is the work which he now gives to the public, and to which he hardly does justice by the word *reminiscences*, inasmuch as the expression suggests a notion of fragmentary incompleteness, which by no means characterizes the book. There are, indeed, some specimens of what we should

call table talk,—but these are put at the end of the narrative as a sort of appendix,—while the utility of the publication is greatly enhanced by a chronological list of the poet's works, after the plan adopted in the best editions of Goethe.

From the basis on which this *Life of Tieck*—for such it is—was constructed, it may be inferred that it has much of the character of an autobiography. We may even go further, and surmise that in the earlier portion there is an intentional imitation of the 'Autobiography of Goethe.' The same tendency to dwell at great length on the incidents of childhood, and to reveal the peculiarities of character rather in its first beginnings than at the stages of mature development, is apparent at every page; and we have frequently more information about some school prank than about the composition of an important work. The book is not a less complete biography on this account, but it is less symmetrical than if Tieck had been less garrulous about his youth, or more so about his manhood.

The literary war, in which Ludwig Tieck signalled himself, was in a great measure foreshadowed by his parentage. His father, a rope-maker by trade, and a man of high importance in his guild, was the type of a Berlin citizen in the days of "old Fritz,"—a stern lover of order, with, however, no dislike to joviality,—a professed freethinker in matters of religion, though he sent his children regularly to church,—and an upholder of what may be called "strong common sense." In fact, that sort of non-religious morality which pervaded the period—when Lessing was placed at the head of literature, M. Mendelssohn was called the Modern Socrates, and Ramler was deemed the Prince of Poets—was reflected after the *bourgeois* fashion in the person of Master Johann Ludwig Tieck, the father and namesake of the future representative of a completely opposite tendency. The only peculiarity that seems to have distinguished him from the rest of his class was an admiration of the poems of a young innovator named Goethe, who was then beginning to make a noise in the world, and whose 'Werther' caused many an honest man, who read the 'Candide' of Voltaire with the greatest complacency, to shake his head with strong demonstrations of moral disapproval. The poet's mother, on the other hand, was an adherent of the old orthodox faith, which had become unfashionable under the influence of French or Frenchified philosophy. A book of pious hymns was her literary treasure, and though she calmly listened to the attacks of her husband upon her favourite poet, Paul Gerhard, she went her own way, and, perhaps, valued her opinions the more on account of the petty persecutions to which she was subjected. One of old Tieck's animadversions on Paul Gerhard is on record, and may serve to illustrate the common-sense worship once prevalent in Berlin. In the simplicity of his heart old Paul had opened a description of Night by singing:—

Now all the woods are silent,
Now slumbers all the world!

This was very well for the 17th century, but it would not suit an "enlightened" Berliner of the 18th. "How can one make such stupid assertions," roared old Tieck, "the whole world don't slumber; the sun is shining in America; the folks are awake there!"

The leaning of the imaginative boy was towards the side of his mother, under whose tuition he imbibed the first elements of learning at a surprisingly early age. The despised hymn-book with its gilt cover, curiously inlaid with ivory, was to him an object of veneration, and before most children are able to read at all, he had read the Bible entirely through, more

than once. The next book was the 'Götz von Berlichingen' of Goethe, and greatly was he perplexed when informed that the personages in this drama were only fictitious.

His first visit to a regular playhouse—for he had been to a puppet-show in his earliest childhood, and had been nearly frightened out of his wits by the odd contortions of one of the figures—was in his sixth year, when his father took him to the great theatre at Berlin. This led to a rage for toy theatres and private theatrical performances by himself, his brother Friedrich (afterwards the sculptor), and his sister. Several diverting anecdotes are recorded in connexion with this youthful fancy of Tieck's, which increased to a positive passion, and there is no doubt that he would have adopted the stage had he not been stopped by the threatened malediction of his father,—who, though he did not dislike the society of comedians as boon companions, regarded them as a profligate set of people.

Tieck's regular education commenced at the Friedrichs-Gymnasium, on the Werder, which had been recently raised to a high degree of reputation by its director, Gedike, still remembered as one of the eminent classical scholars of the last century. At this institution the future poet distinguished himself by his pre-eminence in mischief, and by the easy good-nature with which he often performed the tasks imposed on his schoolfellows. Even in these acts of generosity he occasionally allowed his spirit of wagery to peep out.—

Into a school-oration, which he had written for a less apt school-fellow, he contrived to introduce a startling anachronism. The speech was delivered amid universal applause. The judge declared himself satisfied, and the students were challenged to make their objections. Not a word was said about the anachronism till, with every acknowledgment of the excellence of the discourse, Ludwig modestly took the liberty of pointing it out. Gedike repulsed him with indignation: "I also observed the anachronism, but with such masterpieces as that one overlooks trifling defects. When Tieck can deliver such a speech, he may venture to criticize." With tacit irony Ludwig admitted that certainly such a speech was beyond his powers.

Altogether he does not seem to have profited much by the systematic teaching of the establishment, or to have shown any taste for the scholastic routine. The fact that he translated the *Odyssey* twice through—once in prose, once in hexameters—is to be ascribed more to his delight with the story than to any predilection for Greek philology. His diligence was chiefly shown in studies of his own choosing. It was in his early gymnasium days that he made the acquaintance of Shakespeare,—with whom, in after life, his name became so intimately connected.—

One day a volume of Eschenburg's translation of Shakespeare fell into his hands. It was *Hamlet*. He at once hastened home with his prize. Full of expectation, he could not restrain his impatience. His path led him across the *Lustgarten*, through one of the avenues of poplars that then enclosed it. It was a misty evening late in the autumn; a fine penetrating rain began to fall. Among the trees glimmered a few miserable oil-lamps. Ludwig walked up to one, wishing at least to read the list of *dramatis persone* by the weak, uncertain light. Scarcely had he cast a glance at the book than he felt rivetted to it at once. The night-scene, the first conversation of the guards, the appearance of the Ghost,—all this filled him with preternatural horror and at the same time with infinite delight. He felt nothing of the autumn wind that drove the rain into his face;—he did not know that he was obliged to keep his umbrella and book in a state of equilibrium;—he was not aware that he was standing on damp leaves. He saw and heard nothing but *Hamlet*. He read and read, and did not leave off till he came to the funeral-march. Wet through, with stiffened feet and hands, he woke up from his trance. He was not, indeed, at Elsinore,

but from the depths of the past a spirit had arisen to him more vast and mighty than the majesty of murdered Denmark; he had heard its summons in the hour of night. At last he hastened home, not without fear of an earthly correction at the hands of his father. But what was any terror compared with the apparition by which he had just been visited!

Shakespeare was henceforth his darling author, and his taste in this respect was decidedly in opposition to the prevailing notions of Berlin. Much as the name of Lessing was idolized, the efforts of that great critic to imbue his countrymen with admiration for the English dramatist were not half so efficient as his labours in the cause of free thinking. Shakespeare was still a barbarian among the literary magnates of Prussia,—and old Tieck only represented the feeling of a high class when, on catching his son absorbed in 'Measure for Measure,' he considered that he was graduating for Bedlam. Cervantes was no more esteemed than Shakespeare,—'Don Quixote' being regarded as a tissue of follies unworthy the attention of a sensible and "enlightened" man.

An acquaintance with the musician Reichardt, who directed the orchestra of the Italian Opera, and who assembled at his house many persons celebrated in various departments of art and literature, enlarged Tieck's experiences; and now private theatricals on a large scale became the order of the day. Life flowed pleasantly along amid all sorts of congenial amusements,—and even the shock of the French Revolution had but slight effect on the young dreamer, in whose composition there was as little of the element of political enthusiasm as in that of Goethe. Many of his intimate friends were, indeed, inspired by the awakening of those new ideas that set the world in a ferment, but he does not seem to have joined them even with his sympathies.

In the year 1792 Ludwig Tieck was removed from the Gymnasium to the University of Halle, then exulting in the glory of F. A. Wolf. However, the students were rough and the professors were pedantic,—and learning did not assume a more inviting aspect at Halle than at Berlin. He soon experienced all the symptoms of approaching insanity, accompanied by the most harrowing religious terrors, from which he was relieved by one of those ecstatic visions that one would rather look for in the life of an ancient saint or modern Puritan, than in the biography of a German poet of the eighteenth century. However, it will be remembered, Tieck was the poet of Romanticism, in the German sense of the word.

Halle was exchanged for Göttingen, where Heyne, the philologist, Buhle, the philosopher, Pütter, the historian, and Bürger, the poet, held professorial chairs, and where the manners of the students were comparatively polished. Poor Bürger was the wreck of his former self, but, though utterly inefficient as a professor, was a general object of veneration as the writer of the immortal 'Lenore.'—

When Tieck became acquainted with him he had been lately separated from his third wife. He was lean, pale, shrunken,—misery was written in his features. His voice had lost its force; he could only make himself intelligible with difficulty; and yet he was obliged to speak. Now and then he would ride out, and there was something spectral about the pale man as he trotted through the streets of Göttingen on his lean white horse. One was reminded of the Ride of Death, which he had so forcibly described. Sometimes a ray of sunshine would fall on his gloomy soul, when any one succeeded in drawing him against his will into his old circle of good friends, whom he now anxiously avoided,—shunning, indeed, all intercourse with mankind. On one of these occasions Tieck had gained access to him. In favourable moments Bürger could appear unconstrained, sympathetic, and even cheerful. He had something amiable and child-like in his nature, and loved to be

perfectly at his ease. There was a blunt simplicity in his manners. A man of refined society he certainly was not, nor did he like a consequential, rigid deduction from a given thought. His opinions on poetry and literature were seldom from an elevated point of view, but for the most part of a homely order.

At Göttingen, Bürger pursued with great avidity the study of the early English drama, to which he had been led by his idolatry of Shakspeare. Ben Jonson, as the most complete antithesis to his idol, especially engaged his attention, and a translation of 'Volpone,' published in 1793, bears witness to his industry. Webster's 'Vittoria Corombona,' which he found in Dodsley's Collection, made an impression upon him that endured for the rest of his long life,—for the novel of the same name, which he published in 1840, had its origin in the play of the English dramatist. A taste for Spanish literature, which resulted in the translation of 'Don Quixote,' was also cultivated at Göttingen.

That predilection for old German art and poetry, for which Tieck will chiefly be remembered by his countrymen, may be dated to an excursion which he took with his friend Wackenrode to the old imperial city of Nuremberg, where the two youthful enthusiasts offered respectful homage to the tombs of Albert Dürer and Hans Sachs. To this journey was the world afterwards indebted for the once famous Art-novel, 'Franz Sternbald's Wandering.'

The real working-life of Tieck began with his return to Berlin, and probably none of his productions will enjoy such lasting celebrity as those published in 1796 and the years immediately following. 'William Lovell,' a novel in letters, something after the style of Goethe's 'Werther,' has probably had its day; but who will ever forget the 'Blond Ecbert,' the 'Trusty Eckart,' and the series of delightful tales that, at a later period (1811), were collected into the 'Phantasiën,' and there ranged into Boccaccio-like form? The resuscitation of the old popular story-books, and the invention of narratives breathing the same spirit, created a wonderful ferment among the wisacres of Berlin, who thought that they had long done with such old wives' tales. Musäus had, indeed, published a collection of "Volksmärchen," which, although founded on the legends belonging to the ages of darkness and superstition, had found favour in the eyes of the "enlightened";—but then Musäus had accommodated himself to the mental colour of his time, and by his ironical treatment of the offshoots of primitive simplicity had satisfactorily shown that, although he wrote about silly things, he himself was as wise as his contemporaries. Here, on the contrary, was a young genius, who, instead of letting mediæval nonsense alone, or merely laughing at it, held it up as something exceedingly poetical,—aye, infinitely more poetical than the lyrics of Ramlar and of Gleim,—infinitely superior to those "enlightened" dramas of domestic life that represented the reign of Ifland over the Berlin stage.

Tieck was always famed for his personal fascination, and, somehow or other, innovator as he was, he contrived to bewitch old Nicolai, ingloriously remembered as the unsuccessful satirist of 'Werther.' In the latter half of the last century Nicolai was a literary Mæcenas,—and pre-eminently the type of that *Aufklärung* (enlightenment) which was then held as the perfection of practical philosophy,—but the name of which afterwards became almost a contemptuous by-word. This veteran evidently looked upon Tieck as a hopeful youth, likely to prove serviceable, and put work into his hands,—but the alliance ceased as Tieck's roman-

ticism became more audacious. Not only was the mediæval spirit to be respected in an age of common sense, but this boasted common sense was itself to be hooted down as a pompous absurdity, and what had been deemed darkness and puerility was to be held up to veneration. The polemic activity of Tieck was chiefly displayed in those wild burlesque dramas, 'Puss in Boots' and 'The World Upside-down' (afterwards collected, like the tales, into the 'Phantasiën'), which are perfectly marvellous as creations of uncontrolled fancy and as whimsicalities.

While his literary sympathies were thus in favour of the Middle Ages,—and he became the friend and ally of the Schlegels in the establishment of what is called "Romanticism,"—he turned to the 'Aurora' of old Jacob Böhme, the Theosophist of the seventeenth century, as an oracle of theological instruction. Strange that Jacob Böhme should be the religious patriarch of two such distinct natures as our own ascetic countryman, William Law, who was a foe to everything in the way of elegant diversion, and of Ludwig Tieck, who regarded the drama as little less than a divine institution. But mysticism had grown literary at the close of the last century, just as, in other days, Gothicism may be found decidedly *à la mode*. Tieck's drama, 'Genevova,' founded on the well-known legend, was perhaps the most celebrated specimen of poetical piety which the Romantic party had put forth to the world.

It was at the age of twenty-seven that Tieck's fame and happiness were at their culminating point. His youthful dreams of glory had been realized: he had been acknowledged as one of the first poets of his day; in health and physical strength he was a wonder among his associates; the polemical efforts of himself and his colleagues had so far succeeded that the boasted "enlightenment" of Berlin had become an object of public scorn; when, all of a sudden, the whole aspect of his life was changed. An attack of the gout deprived him of his bodily superiority. For a long time he remained a confined invalid; and his mind also gave signs of morbidity. Many circumstances contributed to keep him in a melancholy mood. The early death of Novalis, the most truly poetical man of the Romantic School, and the one to whom Tieck was especially attached—for there was not much personal affection in his relation to the Schlegels—affected him deeply,—his literary battles had rendered his native city unpleasant to him,—family losses and annoyances had occurred,—and even the literary position he had attained ceased to afford him satisfaction. In the year 1801 he exchanged Berlin for Dresden, with which latter city his name afterwards became intimately associated. He also travelled much—visited Italy, Paris, and London—pursuing his studies in old English and German literature, and labouring rather as a *savant* and a critic than as a poet. At the present day, when the lays of Minnesingers and the epics of the Suabian period are edited and re-edited with all the care and acumen that were once exclusively devoted to Greek and Roman classics, the labours of Tieck in bringing to light the old treasures of his country's literature may appear trivial and unsatisfactory; but it must never be forgotten that he was one of the first to break the ice in the study of the old German poets, and that when he published his modernized selection from the relics of the Minnesingers, he was communicating discoveries which he himself had only just made. To show how far from current was all information respecting the Middle Ages at the time when Tieck commenced his literary researches, it may be recorded that though he was immersed in the poetry that

sprang up during the reign of the Hohenstauffens, his historical knowledge respecting the period he was illustrating was but slight, till, when nearly forty years of age, he made the acquaintance of Herr F. von Raumer, and followed in manuscript the progress of that historian's celebrated work.

Though the death of the philosopher Solger, whom he used to regard as a literary Mentor, was a loss that might be compared to that of Novalis, Tieck seems to have recovered his tranquillity of mind when, reposing from his wanderings, he settled at Dresden, where, with the title "Dramaturg," he was appointed literary chief of the theatre. A circle of admiring friends surrounded him, and his dramatic "readings" were so famous, that even strangers who put up at the hotels anxiously inquired on what evenings they would take place, and endeavoured to gain admission among the hearers. Still, he was evidently in a false position with respect to his age. In youth he had attacked the prevailing Deism, and had appeared in some sort the champion of Romanizing tendencies, but his catholicism was only of the artistic kind; and when, on the expulsion of the French from Germany, the Romanticists, in their anti-revolutionary zeal, began to carry their romanticism into practical life and turned Papists in reality, he looked coldly upon the party that acknowledged him for its chief. Then, a Puritanical pietism, hostile to every product of the imagination, had begun to make its appearance, and this, of course, was a more formidable opponent to poetry than the old prosaic "enlightenment" which Tieck had helped to put down. Under these circumstances, like many other ringleaders of revolutions, he found himself a middle-man,—and it was in this capacity that he wrote that series of novels, taken from actual life, which so strangely contrast with the romantic productions of his youth. The rise of the "Young German School," headed by Heinrich Heine, was another untoward event. This party, reactionary against a reaction, saw in the mediæval tendency a foe to political freedom, and Tieck found himself a butt for the shafts of revolutionists, less on account of his recent works than in consequence of his early productions and associations. The death of a beloved daughter, who had assisted him in his translations from Shakspeare, and who seems to have fallen a victim to the zeal with which she discharged her religious duties as a Catholic devotee, was the final blow in destroying the pleasure of his residence at Dresden.

On the accession of the present King of Prussia to the throne he invited the venerable poet to reside near him as one of the literary ornaments of his Court, and provided for his comforts in the kindest and most generous manner. Tieck assisted in the production of 'Antigone' at Berlin, and his 'Puss in Boots' was performed. But the satire no longer told; and it was evident that as far as the large public was concerned the poet of Romanticism could not be an important figure in the stormy atmosphere that found its expression in 1848. When, however, on the 1st of May, 1853, he was buried in his native city, his countrymen awoke for a moment from their indifference, and bestowed a thought once more on the genial poet they had lost.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

Poems. By Thomas William Parsons. (Boston, Ticknor & Fields.)—Here, like a ripe mouthful in an otherwise green and detestable peach, amid a dreary mass of tedious writers, we come to a man of taste and learning, who can write good flowing verse, scintillating with humour; national, yet not vulgar: one who

can tell a story, and invent one too, and no borrowing either. Mr. Parsons can rhyme you an Italian legend almost as playful and musical as 'Beppo,'—and can pen good prologues and excellent mirthful and picturesque letters. He translates well, and can imitate Skelton in as clever a jumble of verse as any one would wish to laugh over. Pleasantly, in the manner of Horace, begins the letter to W. S. Landor:—

On the rough Bracco's top, at break of day,
High o'er that gulf which bounds the Genoese,
Since thou and I pursued our mountain way,
Twenty Decembers have disrobed the trees.
So many summers, in their gay return,
Have found my pilgrimage still incomplete,
Doomed as I seem, Ulysses-like, to earn
My little knowledge by much toil of feet.

The gem of the volume, for oddity and fancy, is the little poem to the wine of St.-Péray,—already much inquired for at Paris by Boston men in consequence.—

When to any saint I pray,
It shall be to Saint-Péray,
He alone, of all the brood,
Ever did me any good:
Many I have tried that are
Humbugs in the calendar.

But in Provence, near Vaucluse,
Hard by the Rhone, I found a Saint,
Gifted with a wondrous juice,
Potent for the worst complaint.

'T was at Avignon that first—
In the witching time of thirst—
To my brain the knowledge came
Of this blessed Catholic's name;
Forty miles of dust that day
Made me welcome Saint-Péray.

Winter Studies in the Country. (Philadelphia, Parry & M'Millan; London, Trübner & Co.)—America threatens soon to supply us with poetry in bulk, as she does with cheeses, flour-casks, baby jumpers, clocks, and whetstones. The usual test of the good article is the nationality of the writer; if he talks of prairie, savannah, and rattlesnakes, he is probably "some pumpkins," and worth carriage; if he babbles only of green fields and blue skies, and tries to pass for an Englishman, his book is generally little better than paper damaged by the injudicious use of printing ink. This anonymous gentleman writes forty-two pages to tell us that he abjures the city with its beggars, drunkards, purse-proud knaves, brass knockers, brazen faces, and gilded halls, and has taken to a course of octosyllabic verse in the country: whether failure in business led him to this failure in verse, he does not say. We extract the only passage in the book that shows the writer to have any American individuality. How a man can forget the earth he treads on and the men who elbow him, to run after a set of muses and allegories we cannot imagine, did we not know the singular delusions that entice the human race into the painful restrictions of Bedlam.—

And 'mid the naked limbs is seen
Frequent the warm, enlivening green
Of cedars, with their berries blue
And feathery hemlocks, bright of hue,
Hollies, with smooth, grey mottled bark
And glossy foliage, thick and dark,
And silver pines, with long brown cones,
From whose tops, melancholy tones,
Like far off murmurs of the sea,
Or distant bells, come fitfully.

Poems by Isa. (Blackwood & Sons.)—For two hundred years some three hundred Englishmen a year have been writing much as Isa does of 'Night,' and out of these some three have left us new thoughts on that interesting, but much-exhausted subject. The fact of this perseverance—call it vanity, call it ambition,—is a problem worth considering. Every one who tells a story in verse may tell something new; and if he has power to shape and colour,

may leave a new thing for some thousands after him to imitate: but this writer falls down and worships before a skeleton of an abstraction called 'Night,' before which anatomy of Moloch hundreds nevertheless do daily devote their brains, and what is more marketable—time, and what is more valuable—their lives. Most young poets may be tested by their table of contents. Of 'The Legend of the White Lady,' 'The Story of Red Cedars,' &c. there is some hope; but defend us from 'The Poet's Aim,' and 'Sunset by the Sea,' and lines on a 'Dewdrop.' Any one can put a sermon into verse, or a scrap of a newspaper, or his own dull thoughts on what he has been thinking forty years without any result; but the sure test of imaginative power is summed up in the one question—"Can he create?" Gentlemen of the jury, can the prisoner at the bar create or not create? "Not create:"—then away with him to dusty shelves and oblivion. This volume, however, though showing no sign of a great poet, is full of kindly and deep feeling, and is worthy of a poetess whose life, the Preface tell us, is one of toil. The lines on Inkermann are grand and earnest; and not many living poetesses could write such lines as these:—

Is not yonder city fair?
Look, my gentle sister,
How the setting sunbeams there
On its windows glister;
Glowing like a jewelled bride,
When the lover at her side,
Wedded, first hath kissed her.
Higher creep the shadows still,
As the day declineth,
Though on spire, and height, and hill,
Yet the glory shineth;
This grave-city lieth low,
As a widow in her woe,
Clad in dark weeds, pineth.

Poland, and other Poems. By J. C. Ferguson. (Groombridge & Sons.)—There is a kind of poetry that benefits the author, and another kind that benefits the world. In the latter class is the poetry of Milton, in the former that of Mr. Ferguson and some others. By benefit, in the last instance, we mean rather mental than pecuniary; for lines on Macready, ditto on Durham, ditto on Carlisle Castle, do not often, in the present day, make a man a Rothschild. If poetry is not thrown away that proves to a circle of acquaintances that a man has refined taste and high feeling; that he knows his own language and has read the poets;—then is Mr. Ferguson's book by no means to be discarded. The fate of men born before their age is pretty well known; the fate of men born after their age is still more unfortunate; and of this Mr. Ferguson—well written as was his 'Pleasures of Music'—seems an example. Here is a young writer who, in Pope's age, might have ranked with Armstrong or Blackmore, and have had a separate vault to himself in some forgotten Epitome of Illustrious British Authors. Unfortunately, he writes clever Pope verse in a reformed age. His genius is pleasingly reflective, while the age is dramatic and artistic; he is sentimental, and the age is metaphysical; he sees nature in generalities, and the age loves it in detail. He looks back, and the age looks forward,—being in poetry as in all else, reformatory, progressive, and aspiring. Mr. Ferguson writes an Ode to Music, though Dryden did the same; babbles on the Daisy, which Wordsworth, Montgomery, and Burns did quite well enough for the public; and frames lines to a Mummy, which H. Smith celebrated years ago. We do not find Mr. Ferguson improve, or grow more inventive, dramatic or lyrical,—therefore, we counsel Mr. Ferguson to "write no more."

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Wanderings in North Africa. By James Hamilton. Murray.

Mr. Hamilton visited Cyrene and Siwah, and traversed the North African deserts. Like most sojourners in the region of loose sand and hard gravel, he was fascinated, not by the oases only, the "starry isles" of Libya, but also by the silence and solitude of the wilderness, the lifeless aspects of the earth, the hot and pale monotony of the sky. He had, moreover, prepared himself for his tour by an examination of the classic references to Cyrenaica, or the Pentapolis, and the narratives of preceding travellers. He was familiar with the colloquial Arabic; he did not expect the people to be less insolent than he found them; he anticipated, indeed, a transition from the insufferable dullness of Malta into the midst of sixteenth-century ignorance and fanaticism. And he recommends the class of Englishmen who are accustomed to "trip" through Syria and up the Nile to the reedy lakes of Ethiopia, to vary their observations by a glance at Pentapolitan ruins and manners. His own route lay through a country rarely visited; for, though the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon was explored and described four or five years ago, Mr. Hamilton reached it from Benghazi, on the Sidran Gulf, and journeyed along the North African coast, as well as through the interior to the greater and lesser Oases.

Near the antique Cyrene Mr. Hamilton found landscapes so beautiful, that he declares it is worth a journey from Europe to see them. This may put some jaded traveller on the scent, and artists also, who, when they have sketched the juniper woods, the pastoral groups that gather in all places where springs are found, the olive and the arbutus groves, may pass on, through stately avenues of tombs, to the capital of the Libyan queen whom Apollo loved. Many miles of Necropolis extend round the city,—the monuments and sarcophagi often rising in terraces of ten, or even twelve, rows one above the other. The city itself is in a state of ruin; the remains of few private dwellings exist above ground; but the antiquarian excavator would not labour, probably, without his reward. On what scale the architects of Cyrene constructed their works is indicated by a sketch of the vestiges that cluster round the Fountain of Cyre:—

"The stream of water issues from a natural passage, artificially widened; it falls into a shallow, square reservoir, cut in the ground of the cave; and hence it was formerly distributed, through a series of stone channels, of which many fragments still remain. The external rock is smoothed to receive the addition of a portico of that beautiful white limestone, closer grained than marble, which acquires in time a warm golden hue. The line of the fronton, deeply cut in the rock, shows the outline of its architecture, and the three lower courses of masonry, its material. In the rock to the right is an inscription, beautifully cut, recording a restoration of the fountain, which, from its possession, as well as its clear, simple characters, may well be of earlier date than the first century, which is generally assigned to it. In front of the fountain, two massive walls support narrow platforms, the lower of which is covered with the foundations of buildings, whose marble fragments indicate considerable magnificence. Beneath these extends a broad terrace, 700 feet in length, supported by a lofty and very massive wall, which is still in great part entire."

What follows is more stimulating still:—

"To the left, immediately beneath the fountain, are the remains of a very large building, whose massive fragments of marble cornices and columns indicate its importance, as well as its more recent date. Among the rubbish lie fluted columns, the headless statue of a sitting female figure, and some

fragments of inscriptions. No building in the agora seems to have equalled this in size; and I believe that all my predecessors agree in considering it to be the Temple of Apollo. To the left of this building, behind, and almost touching it at one angle, is a temple of more ancient construction, the lower parts of four of whose columns still remain *in situ*. Still further to the left, is a small building, in front of which some former excavator has uncovered a finely-draped statue of a Roman empress."

The tombs of the Cyrenean kings are said to have been placed in front of their palaces. A monument, which Mr. Hamilton supposes may be identified as the Heroon of Battus, some fragmentary relics of bronze, alabaster and ivory, several fluted columns of white marble, the remains of a splendid aqueduct, together with the rudier and more numerous traces of a later age, interested Mr. Hamilton, and may attract other wanderers to Cyrene. But the Necropolis is the glory of the desert:—

"I am inclined to think that the sepulchres, which are entirely excavated, without any adjuncts of masonry, are of two epochs, the earliest and latest: the former, though generally rude, impressive in their monolithic vastness; the latter, in their meretriciously minute though graceful decorations, reminding me forcibly of Pompeii. Some of these one finds, in which the smoothed rock is scored with lines, to imitate masonry, like the stuccoed houses of Belgravia."

Many of the interiors are ornamented with frescoes,—of games, festivals, and ceremonies; draped figures, crowned with ivy or vine leaves, playing on the lyre or the horn; or launching spears, or letting slip the hounds, or standing in the attitudes of ancient tragedy. Mr. Hamilton refers them to the Pompeian or a later era. His entire description will have an interest for those who love to read history in the traces of extinct societies and civilizations,—who can appreciate his pleasure at finding the names of a Jason, an Aristotle, and a Themistocles, carved in rough characters on the stone. Mr. Hamilton writes without a disposition to exaggerate, or to idealize ruins or scenery.

Among the spots he visited was Grennah, where, he says, you may shoot red-legged partridges, yellow grouse, and quails, besides gazelles and bustards, repose in lotos-eating luxury, enjoy cool breezes by day and by night, buy a sheep for four-and-sixpence, eat rich fruits and cream, drink the health-bestowing camel's milk, and obtain bottled beer from Malta. To this place, he suggests, should a *blasé* traveller go in search of balmy and pure delights. However, after a six-weeks' residence, he himself left it, journeying through Barca, among the descendants of those Arabs who, as Leo Africanus reports, were accustomed to barter their children for corn. Eighteen years ago, Mr. Hamilton says,—

"Parents sold their children literally for a few measures of barley: a very pretty girl was offered to one of my acquaintance for two dollars; and I know some persons who, through pure compassion, bought children at this price."

From the ruins of Ptolemais and Tanera Mr. Hamilton returned to Benghazi, whence he started in another direction for Angila,—one of the ancient stations of the trade between interior Africa and Cyrene.—

"The commerce is now insignificant; Angila and Jalo have only dates to send in exchange for corn and the few manufactured articles which the rude life of these people requires. At uncertain and long intervals, however, when the great caravan from Waday arrives, life is given to the commerce of Benghazi. Then the old picture of Cyrenean commerce is for a short time renewed. The desert, for weeks, is alive with long files of camels, which arrive laden with ivory and gum; and with them, alas! as in old times, hundreds of unhappy creatures—the spoil of war—condemned to slavery, who come halting in, at the end of this first hundred days' stage of

their misery. How many, happier than their fellows, have dropped exhausted on the dreary road! Twenty-one degrees they traverse on foot, exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, when, for twelve days at a time, no water is found; without clothing, and having a handful of meal, for their daily food. Fatigue and thirst in vain lessen the numbers of the melancholy caravan; the number of 'heads' brought to the market diminish, but the profit of the traffic is still enormous, being more lucrative than that of ivory, which, from Waday, yields at least 500 per cent."

Thence, across the waste to Siwah, where he saw the first running water since he left the Rhone,—a stream of perpetual sweetness, enriching and adorning the valley. At Siwah, as the accounts of previous travellers had led him to expect, he found the people insolent, the chiefs brutal, and the public hospitality that of a prison. His tents were attacked, he was partly detained, and roughly menaced.—

"One evening, for instance, some shots were fired into my house, probably by way of keeping me on the *qui vive* rather than with any murderous intention; another day, the whole of the Lifayah assembled in arms, at the small village called the Manshieh, determined at night to march upon my house, and so end the matter. They were resolved to get rid of the Christian; and to encourage themselves in their warlike resolutions, many of them bound themselves 'by the divorce,' to exterminate him, and the big war-drum was put out into the sun to stretch the skin, and give it a terror-inspiring tone. Next, a deputation of the sheikhs came to me to offer peace and friendship, if I would only go away and tell the Pacha that I had nothing to complain of. I explained to them with infinite suavity, that this was out of the question. How could I say that I had nothing to complain of?"

His party stood a sort of irregular siege, and were additionally annoyed by the younger bigots of Siwah.—

"The little children used to assemble round my house, calling out, 'Oh, Consul, there is no God but God!' and singing songs which I suspect were not altogether complimentary."

A hot wind, which terrified the people, brought the same good fortune to Mr. Hamilton that the eclipse brought to Columbus. No one dared, in future, to insult the stranger; who, consequently, loitered through the Oasis, and observed at leisure. The incidents of his visit, and of his excursions to Ommobeidah and its companion ruins, are pleasantly related.

In this very readable volume such persons as stay at home, and only travel "in books," will be able to extend their researches over some districts of Northern Africa which have not been frequently, or in some cases correctly, described by other writers.

The Russian Empire, its People, Institutions, and Resources. By Baron von Haxthausen. Translated by Robert Farie, Esq. 2 vols. Chapman & Hall.

Now that peace is established with Russia, it may possibly suit the taste of some few restless spirits to establish themselves and become country gentlemen in that empire; in which case, they cannot have a more useful reference than this work, which contains full information on serfdom and the relations between landlord and tenant. Other institutions and features of the country are occasionally touched upon, but serfs and their *obrok* are always reverted to, and it must require a strong feeling of interest in that class to follow their fortunes through two ponderous volumes. However, we are an enterprising nation, with a great deal of spare capital and surplus energy; so it may strike some to invest theirs in Russian lands. We, therefore, extract for their benefit the speech of a landlord to his peasants, which is the liveliest thing in the book, that they may know how to address their new subjects.—

"You people, listen attentively to what I am going to say to you, and impress it upon your minds, and never forget it, for I will not repeat it a second time. I am thirty-eight years, seven months, nine days, and eleven hours old: whoever among you all is only an hour older, to him and his reasonable representations I will always listen; but whoever is only a minute younger, and ventures to open his lips to interrupt me, or to oppose me in anything whatever, all trace of him will vanish from my village in four-and-twenty hours. I am your master, and my master is the Emperor. The Emperor can issue his commands to me, and I must obey him; but he issues no commands to you. I am the Emperor upon my estate; I am your God in this world, and I have to answer for you to the God above; but do not bend before me, but look me in the face, for I am a man like you. A horse must first be combed ten times with the iron currycomb before he can be rubbed with the soft brush: I shall have to currycomb you lustily, and who knows whether I shall ever come to the brush? God purifies the air with thunder and lightning; in my village I will purify with thunder and fire whenever I think necessary."

Russian prospects are generally thought to be marred by the dark background of Siberia;—but we find Baron von Haxthausen describing Siberia as being lovely as Paradise. We could almost envy a country with such a Botany Bay for its unfortunate classes.—

"The convicts sent out as colonists are mostly transported to the districts of Southern Siberia, which are described by all who have seen them as truly paradisiacal. The country is romantically beautiful, the soil incredibly fertile, the climate very healthy; the cold indeed is severe in winter, but with a perpetually clear sky, and nowhere are there so many vigorous old people. The peasants, descended from the early convicts, are all well off, some of them very rich: they require only industry, good behaviour, and exertion for a few years, to acquire a substantial position. Their whole outward condition is from the first favourable: as soon as they arrive in Siberia, their past life not only lies like a dream behind them, but is legally and politically completely at an end: their crime is forgotten; no one dares to remind them of it or to term them convicts; both in the public official reports and in conversation they are only called 'the unfortunate.' They are perfectly free people, serfdom being forbidden by the law. The self-government of the Communes prevails there in the most extended form; nowhere are the people less tormented by avaricious and dishonest officials, and for this reason, that their number is small."

With the buoyancy of spirits which must prevail under these circumstances, it can hardly be necessary or prudent to indulge in further stimulants; still, we are told, "nowhere is more champagne drunk." Any settler upon Russian territory must, however, have a clear understanding in his title-deeds, or, perhaps, after pronouncing the lively address quoted above, he may suddenly find himself in danger of having the same pronounced to him, for—

"an ukase was some time ago issued, declaring all persons to be serfs of the landowners on whose soil they were settled. This has given rise to much embarrassment: many persons who were perfectly free, and had entered into contracts with the landowners and settled on their land, were suddenly declared serfs. In one instance a poor noble, who had acquired a few dessetinas of land, and settled upon it, having some hundred free settlers as his neighbours, declared that all the land belonged to him, and that consequently these people were his serfs: they were unable to prove their right to the soil *justo titulo*, and, as no other proprietor appeared, they were declared to be serfs of this poor nobleman."

The tone of the Baron's work is throughout very favourable to Russia; all the severities of the government are softened down, and the vices of the people, even their notorious drunkenness and ignorance, are carefully palliated. The empire has always been considered as afflicted with innumerable and venal officials,

but Baron Haxthausen contrives to lay the blame upon other countries.—

"Bureaucratic forms and ceremonies are nowhere so annoying as in Russia; but here they have not sprung from over-refinement and cultivation, and the complications of modern corruption. Manners in Russia are in general rude, but healthy and sound, and consequently the social relations are simple, and not complicated. The unhappy spirit of imitation has introduced West-European forms, and thereby produced serious obstructions to all kinds of business."

The innocence of the Czar of any desire of conquest is the climax of refutation to our mistaken ideas on Russia and its feelings.—

"But the conquest of Constantinople?—fifty or sixty years ago such an idea circulated in Russia. At present she has no thought of this; she would enter upon such a conquest with the greatest repugnance. According to sound policy she must do everything to maintain the Turkish Empire. A weak but independent Sultan is the best Governor-General whom Russia can have in Constantinople. All the advantages she could derive from actual possession she has already, without the burden and responsibility attached to it. Can it be believed possible to govern Constantinople from St. Petersburg? The entire equilibrium of the Government would be destroyed, and the weight of power would necessarily seek other points in the Empire, such as Kharkof and Odessa, instead of Moscow and St. Petersburg."

These are excellent reasons for keeping quiet; but as recent events show how completely the Russians disregard them, may not some of Baron von Haxthausen's other conclusions be equally fallacious? The work is most carefully translated, but we suggest that a map ought to accompany it. It is not every reader of current literature who, on being taken to Voskresenskoye round by Kammenoi-brod to Nikolaievsk, will understand exactly where he is without a map.

America by River and Rail; or, Notes by the Way on the New World and its People. By William Ferguson. Nisbet & Co.

A literary authority has declared that a writer may be known by his "its," and that when this inharmonious pronoun is of frequent occurrence there is small hope of finding literary entertainment. Mr. Ferguson is evidently either ignorant of this opinion, or has supreme contempt for good writing. For example:—

"Its principal front is to the east, so we walked round to approach it from that side. It is very imposing. At present, two new wings are in course of erection, and this litters the place. The central portion of the original building is of freestone painted white. At first it was supposed that the stone was of similar quality to Caen stone, which it resembles. It is found on the banks of the Potomac. It turned out very soft, and, on exposure to the weather, it crumbled away. To protect it, it became necessary to paint it. * * * Entering the Capitol from the east by a spacious flight of steps, the rotunda is the first apartment. A vaulted hall of ninety-six feet in diameter, it sweeps up to the top of the dome, a height also of ninety-six feet. It is a magnificent apartment, but there is such an echo in it, that one cannot be heard speaking at a little distance, from the constant reverberation of every noise. It is the 'lobby' of the two houses, and during congress it holds a mixed multitude, for the 'lobby-men' are not the best of American society."

Here we have *its* enough to stock a dozen volumes. But even when opportunity offers, by visits to places less known than the Capitol, to give instruction and entertainment, we fare no better. Of a Society of men of letters, among whom an observant traveller would have gathered pleasant gossip, we read—or try to read—though sadly bewildered by Mr. Ferguson's grammar:—"As any particulars of favourite authors are welcome, may I not mention that Miss Warner (the Elizabeth Wetherall of

'Queechy') is not young? She is tall and thin, and very peculiar-looking—very good, which you can see in her face. They have seen adversity. 'Dollars and Cents,' 'My Brother's Keeper,' are by a younger sister." A morning call on the President elicits these remarks:—"He entered into conversation very cordially and frankly. I said we were much struck with the extent of everything in America. He smiled, and said the scale, at least, of things was vaster than in England." Respecting the dockyard at Philadelphia, we are informed that "the drawings from which the ships are built are made on the floor of a loft, several hundred feet in length, and wide in proportion. It is covered with geometrical figures, grooved in the wood, and these assist in making the drawings, which are done with chalk." Of Montreal, we read—"Its lower end is called Hochelaga. The roofs, tin covered, glitter in the sun. The walls, of white limestone, glare too."—"We went into the markets, but were glad to make our escape by the first exit. It landed us on the esplanade over the river. There are a good many ships in the harbour, but not so many as I expected to see." Near Quebec, we are told that "The houses are neat and clean. We saw almost no men." The citadel, one of the most interesting places in America, is thus described:—"It is an immensely strong place. Fairly within the walls, there is little to see. It is a large open space, with barracks and store-houses round it."

These specimens of it are sufficient. Mr. Ferguson's travels in the United States and Canada were sufficiently extensive to have yielded a pleasing volume. Landing at Boston, he journeyed to Charleston, Washington, over the Alleghenies to Cincinnati, Chicago, Cairo, Detroit, Niagara, and by the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec, terminating his tour at New York. Occasionally he turns aside from the beaten track, and is then more interesting. A chapter—the best in the book—is devoted to the great anthracite coal region near Philadelphia. From this the following account of a visit to the Black Mine is extracted.—

"Down, down, down we went for a thousand feet, then, bang!—and before we could say Jack Robinson, we were all pitched heads and heels. No harm, however. It was only that we had reached the bottom, and the wagon had got brought up rather sharply against the solid rock. As John Simmons, the superintendent, said to Mr. Potts one day, 'It's not the coming down, sir, that there's any fears about; it's the stopping when you're there.' We had each been provided with miners' lamps, and soon scrambled out of the wagon, and began to look about us. At first we could see nothing, but presently our eyes, getting accustomed to the obscure light, began to be serviceable again. We found ourselves in a pretty large open space, hollowed out of a seam of coal where other three ways besides the way down which we came, met. One side was perpendicular, formed of posts, boarded and filled in behind with rubbish. The other side sloped to the floor, and was the roof-bed of the coal seam. The incline strikes a vein of coal at right angles. This has been almost wrought out. Continuing the direction of the incline, but on the level, a tunnel through the sandstone, 300 feet in length, strikes a second vein. Beyond this, a further continuation of the tunnel, 360 feet, strikes a third vein. The first vein, called 'Black-mine' proper, is all but wrought out. They are now working in the second vein, and have just reached the third. Most of these veins could be worked from the surface, but it is necessary for the sake of drainage to work them up; and, as on this side of the mountain the out-crop is a descending one, it is necessary to sink a shaft and strike them at a point from which to work up. On the other side of the mountain, we have an opposite arrangement of the beds. The anticlinal axis being passed, and the denudation of the valley abrupt, we have a section on which the beds can be wrought from the out-crop, and drain themselves by gravitation. * * * We were

following John along the east gallery, when suddenly he stopped, and checked us, telling us to keep down our lights. This gallery being only in progress, the circulation is very imperfect, and is kept up by fanners driven by the hand. From some cause, the party in charge here had gone away, and the fanning had ceased. In consequence of this the air was becoming dangerously impregnated. We could taste the gas, and also hear it fizzing out of the chinks of the coal, and yet two or three miners were sitting unconcernedly close by, eating their dinners, with uncovered lights, and rather inclined to defend the delinquent fanner-man. It is by such carelessness that accidents are caused. When the gas gets ignited, as it often does, they extinguish it by firing a small cannon in the mine. The concussion puts it out. After being about an hour and a half in the pit, we got again into the wagon, and the signal being given for 'live freight,' and consequently special care, we were wound up the slope, emerging into a cold snow-drift, much less pleasant than the temperature of the mines. The miners are paid so much per wagon. They work in sets of three. The waggons hold about one ton each; and a set turns out from five to seven waggons per day, averaging five. They make from 7 to 12 dollars, or 28s. to 48s. per week. The boys who drive the mules get half a dollar a-day, or 12s. a-week."

An excursion to the Prairies watered by the Iroquois enables Mr. Ferguson to add his testimony to the marvellous progress of civilization in the western states; but his account is too long for extract. Yet we may very fairly say, that if Mr. Ferguson had given more sketches of fresh and natural scenes, instead of hackneyed and bad descriptions of well-known places, his book would not have met the oblivion which now awaits it.

Handbook for Travellers in Portugal. With a Travelling Map. Murray.

Nor having travelled in the land where men make port wine, we do not presume to speak with authority to the accuracy of this newest of Mr. Murray's valuable volumes. Of course, there was small chance that the Peninsular tourist should find a second *Cicerone*, comparable in scholarship, knowledge of cookery and pictures, and command over the "right anecdote at the right moment of the repast," to Mr. Ford. Thus, we did not look in this new Red Book for any continuation of that gentleman's racy experiences and vivacities. But even as tourists, who have never seen the Berlings or Belem Castle, or mounted up to Cintra, we must suggest that the list of Modern Tours in Portugal suggested as preliminary or ancillary reading is meagre and insufficient in knowledge. Surely Beckford's Visits "to Alcobaca and Batalha" would be a good shilling's worth for the wretched, berth-confined creature to glance at, if he have any lucid intervals during, or after, the horrors of sea-sickness in "the Bay"! Mrs. Quillinan's tour, too, was worth mentioning; since, slight and concealed as that book was, it showed a certain relish for the peculiar aspects of the country worthy of Wordsworth's daughter,—distinguishing it from the "tours of course," which Ladies, by the aid of their maids, now-a-days pour out. These, however, are omissions of slight importance, and not to be set against sundry entries which will quicken the curiosity of many in want of an object for an October holiday. Among the latter will be the following *indicia* of a painter,—new, we opine, to some among our ecclesiologists. The entry is to the credit of Viseu.—

"Viseu.—This episcopal city, one of the seventeen administrative, and the head-quarters of the second military division, is situated at a height of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea. In spring, the south wind, from sweeping over the Estrella, where, in the hollows, the snow lies 20 feet deep, is bitterly cold. The population is about 7,000; the streets are tole-

his address *On Christian Burial*, delivered at the opening of the Brompton Cemetery, and Mr. T. L. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster, a sermon on the Communion, headed *A Pastor's Address to his Parishioners*.—Subjects collaterally related to religion are treated by the Rev. J. W. H. Molyneux in *A Letter to the Bishop of Ely*, against appropriating seats and pews in the parish church to the use of particular individuals,—by the Rev. C. Neville in *A Letter upon the Expediency of Repealing the Act of Uniformity*,—in *Five Tracts for the Church in 1856*, entitled 'The Crisis,' 'What is the Church?' 'What do we want?' 'An Election,' and 'Perplexity,'—in *Letters on the Cathedral System*, by the Rev. A. McConkey,—*Exclusion no Intolerance*, addressed to the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole,—*How to settle the Church State Question*,—Sir William Clay's *Speech on the Church State Abolition Bill*, delivered on the 5th of March in the present year,—*Suggestions for Increasing the Efficiency of the Church of England*, by J. W. Lester,—*The Christian Sunday not the Jewish Sabbath*, by Mr. G. Dawson,—and *The Obligations of the Sabbath*, "by a Clergyman."—Mr. James Grant has got up some theology, which he calls *A Controversy on Important Theological Questions*. It seems to us a mass of heavy and frothy platitudes.—*Hymns for Children*, selected with a View to being learned by Heart, remind us how poor in general is our popular sacred poetry.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Yarrell's History of British Birds, 3rd edit. 3 vols. 4. 14s. 6d. cl.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

It will be remembered that the moving of the Royal Society from its present locality to Burlington House, turned upon the question of the custody of the large hall which Government propose constructing in the west wing.

This, as will be seen by the following correspondence and resolution, has now been placed on what the Council of the Royal Society considers a very satisfactory footing; and we believe that the necessary steps will be taken immediately to adapt the east wing for the use of the University of London. When this is accomplished, that body will vacate the main building, which will then be fitted for the reception of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical Societies:—

"Treasury Chambers, June 9.

"My Lord,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for Your Lordship's information copy of the letter addressed from this Department on the 3rd instant to the Senate of the University of London in consequence of your communication, dated 30th ultimo, relative to the accommodation to be provided in Burlington House for the Royal Society, and I have to state that their Lordships

will be prepared to give effect to the arrangement therein proposed, to which the Senate of the University of London have agreed, on learning that the Royal Society concurs in it. I have to state that as the arrangement is framed with a view to carrying into effect as far as possible the wishes of the Royal Society, their Lordships do not doubt that it will be agreeable to that body, but they think it desirable to obtain their formal assent to the details before they are acted upon.—I have, &c.

"The President of the Royal Society."

"Copy of Letter to the Senate of the University of London.

"Treasury, June 3.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, with reference to the letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London of the 10th of April last, that they considered the arrangement therein proposed on the subject of the accommodation of the University in Burlington House to be very satisfactory, but they delayed their reply to it until, after their communication with the scientific Societies, they should be in a condition to propose final measures on the subject. I have to transmit copy of a Minute of this Board dated 20th ultimo, from which you will learn the conditions on which their Lordships are prepared to put the Royal Society in possession of the main building of Burlington House, and to give it the conditional use of the Hall proposed to be formed in the western wing of the building, subjected to the prior use of the University. I have also to transmit copy of Lord Wrottesley's letter of the 30th ultimo, and of the resolution of the Royal Society annexed to it, communicating the acceptance by the Royal Society of their Lordships' proposal, on condition that the Hall in which it is proposed to hang the portraits belonging to the Royal Society shall be placed in its custody.

"I have to observe, that in the arrangement proposed by My Lords, the interests of the public have been considered independently of those of the learned Societies, by the stipulation that men of letters and science and others desirous to consult or study literary works shall be admitted to the common library on orders given by Fellows, and that access shall be given to the public to the collection of portraits under such regulations as may be found convenient. The use of the Hall for this public object necessarily requires that the Royal Society should have some control over the building in which its property will be deposited; but as it is expressly stipulated that any use to which the Hall may be applied should be so exercised as not in any way to interfere with the convenience of the University, My Lords trust that no difficulty will arise in allowing to the Royal Society that free access to and control over the buildings which is necessary for the objects referred to. Their Lordships propose, with this view, that one key of the buildings should be entrusted to the proper officer of the University, and another to the Royal Society, and that the necessary arrangements for securing the use of the Hall at all times, when it may be required for the Examinations of the University, and at other times placing it at the disposal of the Royal Society, should be made by the two bodies in communication with each other. I have to add, that, looking at the public objects to be obtained, and considering that the substantial difficulties have been overcome, their Lordships trust that no obstacle of a minor description will be allowed to interfere with a final and satisfactory arrangement. I am to state, that My Lords propose that the charge of the fittings of the Hall, which will include the putting up and removal from time to time of the forms and tables required for the Examinations, and also the cleaning, should be entrusted to the Board of Works.—I have, &c.

JAMES WILSON."

This correspondence having been taken into consideration by the Council of the Royal Society, it was—"Resolved,—That the arrangement above proposed be accepted, inasmuch as it does, in fact, assign the custody and control of the New Hall to the Royal Society, at all times, except when it is

required by the Senate of the University of London for their Examinations."

We trust that this New Hall, which is capable of being made a fine architectural feature, particularly as regards its interior decorations, will not have to be added to the large list of our metropolitan architectural failures.

The magnificent collection of portraits belonging to the Royal Society deserves an appropriate gallery, particularly as the pictures are to be open to public view. We know that the members of Government, through whom the negotiations respecting Burlington House have been carried on, were greatly surprised when they became aware of the extensive and fine collection of portraits belonging to the Royal Society, which has been accumulating for nearly two hundred years, and that they have expressed a desire to make the future home of these interesting works of Art not only suitable for the purposes of the University of London and the Royal Society, but also ornamental to the metropolis. Let us hope that their good intentions may not be marred by the Board of Works.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

A Correspondent, known to us and to the public as a warm and able advocate of a peculiar system of Decimal Coinage, wishes to make some observations on a recent paragraph in the *Athenæum*. We very willingly accord the hearing.—

June.

You would not, I am quite sure, willingly give circulation to erroneous statements as to matters of fact in relation to questions of great public interest and importance, and I therefore solicit permission to correct one or two such in the statement of your Correspondent as to the "state of the Decimal Coinage question." All the evidence up to this time before the Royal Commission of which he speaks has been decidedly—I think he will find conclusively—opposed to the plan he advocates;—that of monies of account consisting of pounds, florins, cents, and mills, in place of pounds, shillings, and pence, with a new coinage consisting of 5-mil pieces, or tenths of shillings, instead of pence, and what he calls cents, that is, 10-mil pieces:—a plan, in short, which the Master of the Mint has given evidence will require the re-coinage of no less than 700 millions of pieces. And although he may "have heard nothing more of the advocates of international coinage," a little inquiry would have made him aware that they have been heard in quarters of greatly more importance to the success of their noble object, and that they have the active co-operation of some of the most eminent and influential men in this and every other country with which they are in communication. He speaks contemptuously of a "strenuous few, who would throw out the sovereign and the shilling, building up from the penny in one proposal and the farthing in another," and of a "re-fabrication of all the silver coinage," when "the shillings in circulation piled one upon another would make a rouleau eighty miles high." No such plan has ever been proposed to the Commission. The evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, which is before the public, was certainly very decisive as to the extreme inconvenience of forcing either the farthing or the mil, which is less than a farthing, into the accounts and mercantile books of this country; but the plan of "building up" from the old English penny as its unit or base and lowest money of account, instead of either the mil or the farthing, which has been brought under the consideration of the present Commission, is that which was first proposed in your journal nearly three years ago, and which most forcibly recommends itself on the very ground mentioned by your Correspondent,—"that the genius of English reform is to alter as little as possible, and to keep as much of the old way as possible." Hence the great advantage of a plan such as that of Mr. Rathbone, which, you will recollect, instead of requiring us, as in the mil scheme, to abandon two out of our present three monies of account, and to introduce no fewer than three new monies of account, with a re-coinage of

700 millions of our present coins, all the new lower coins and measures of value being incommensurable (unexchangeable without remainder) with the existing, requires simply and solely the alteration of one single money of account, the twelfthence for the pence, legal sanction to a strictly decimal form of accounts, that of two monies of account, pence and twelfthence, united by the decimal tie, and that our future coinage be twelfences and their multiples up to the old pound of twenty-four, &c., and decimals down to cents, or tenths of the penny, and that these twelfences, &c., by being constituted of about 3 per cent. more silver than at present, be rendered identical with the French franc and the other foreign coinages, of all of which it is fast becoming the universal ruling integer. We thus obtain gradual unlimited possession, and instant use to a very large extent, of a perfect decimal system of accounts and calculations, without requiring either the issue (until and as found convenient) of a single new, or the abandonment of a single existing coin, or the slightest alteration of our present gold standard of value; and our silver and copper coinage would gradually become entirely international and interexchangeable with that of the French, and all the other nations who are bringing their coinages, whether dollars, guilders, or florins, into similar strict correspondence with the franc or twelfthence of the "Système Métrique." The eighty-mile rouleau of twelfences would be no more inconsistent and inconvenient if used until worn out with this system than the 3d., 4d., 6d., 24d., and 30d. pieces, &c. are with the present, and, of course, very greatly less than these and the proposed 5 and 10 mil pieces with the mil scheme, with which they are so largely and extensively incommensurable,—and precisely the same principle and course of proceeding and decimal notation would extend decimalization and internationality to our weights and measures.

PHILALETHES.

The statements alluded to were not those of a correspondent: they were our own: the articles in "Our Weekly Gossip" are editorial. Our Correspondent does not attack one single "statement as to matter of fact": he merely controverts our opinions. We did not say one word about evidence given before the Royal Commission: all we said of it was—"This Commission has now been at work some months; but none of its proceedings have been published." We know that the Commission, wisely determining to proceed first with evidence against the prevailing plan, has examined six witnesses, all of whom have already published something against that plan. The new matter, then, hitherto introduced, will lie in the answers given by these witnesses to the cross-examination of the Commissioners,—which, we have no doubt, will be a very useful part of the evidence. The other side is yet to come on; but we are assured that the evidence produced before the Commissioners is not likely to damage the plan which we advocate, but directly the reverse. From our Correspondent's way of stating it, our readers might think that the Master of the Mint has been examined by the Commission. This is not correct: Mr. Graham has not been examined at all. The late Master of the Mint, Sir John Herschel, was examined before the Committee of the Commons. He was asked (Q. 543) how long it would take to withdraw the half-crowns. Mistaking the question, he answered as to all the silver and copper coinage, 700 millions of pieces. This is the foundation on which our Correspondent affirms that some Master of the Mint declared that the scheme which decimalizes the pound would require the re-coinage of 700 millions of pieces. But the advocates of the pound retain the shillings and sixpences and all the copper, with 4 per cent. alteration in the copper. The other silver may be withdrawn, and the cents introduced, at the most perfect leisure. The system proposed by the House of Commons would not absolutely require either the withdrawal or the issue of one single coin: it is in action as soon as the copper is lowered 4 per cent., which puts 1,000 forthings into the existing pound in place of 960. Our Correspondent does not quote us correctly.

We did not speak contemptuously of the few who advocate pence and francs: on the contrary, we paid a compliment to their energy, but spoke slightly of the support they had received. We said, "A strenuous few, but with very little support, have contended,...." Our Correspondent omits the words now in italics; and we see his difficulty. We believe that the bulk of the community which thinks on the matter agrees with the opinion expressed by the bankers and merchants of the city of London, in one of the most numerous and influentially signed petitions which have emanated from that quarter for many years. That opinion is,—"That any other mode of decimalizing our currency than from the pound downward, is altogether impracticable. That the pound constitutes an English national fixed idea of value and position, and is associated with every existing contract and every comparison of past revenue, expenditure, and price, and must be retained."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

SUMMER has come at last, with all its glories of warmth and colour,—warmth to render fountains and water-falls pleasant—to entice the feet on to green lawns and to make cooling shades delightful. We are in the midst of our summer fêtes; among the roses and azaleas of Regent's Park, the water stairs and sparkling jets of Sydenham Palace, the umbrageous avenues of Bushy, and the breezy heaths of Hampstead. On Saturday we basked in the gorgeous sunshine of American vegetation at the Botanic Gardens: under leaves burning with gold, and crimson, and shining brown: brilliant as flowers and tremulous as grasses. The rhododendrons were magnificent. On Wednesday, the same gardens were again crowded with visitors come to compare the roses, the geranium and the azalea. But the fête of the week was the water-party at the Crystal Palace: a fête supremely beautiful, bizarre, and tantalizing. We have seen the fountains of Italy and Greece,—of Versailles and of Chatsworth,—pretty things in their way, toys to play with in idle hours; and for effect and uproar as incomparable with the Sydenham towers and terraces as the jets at Charing Cross are incomparable with the rings and crests of the fountain de l'Etoile. The works at Sydenham are realities. True, the waters swell and sparkle, race and sing and bubble, rush up like streams of fire, and descend like spray, scattering themselves into infinite multitudes of prisms, dancing with the sunbeams or festooned into rainbows; but the lightness and the grace seem but fringes on a business otherwise supremely solid. Italian fountains play, the Crystal Palace fountains work. But such is the genius of our country and of our people. Our very pleasures have the air of business. Nevertheless, when seen under a fierce sun, with the veined background of the Palace and the blue canopy of the sky, the gush of water was intensely beautiful and gay. Such a sight is no where else to be seen on this planet.

A Conference of the Representatives of Institutions in Union with the Society of Arts will be held on Monday next. The Hundred and Second Anniversary Dinner of the Society is announced to take place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday.

There were 52 candidates for examination at the Society of Arts last week. Of these, two only were rejected on the preliminary examination in writing and spelling; and so far as the results are at present known, the examiners have expressed themselves surprised at the amount of knowledge and intelligence displayed, exceeding the standard anticipated.

We very willingly insert the following disclaimer on the part of the Religious Tract Society:—

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster Row, London, June 18.

Permit me to inform your readers that the circular of the Association of Edinburgh Booksellers, to which reference is made in your "Weekly Gossip" of June the 14th, is directed against an Institution recently established in Edinburgh, under the name of "The Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland," and not against the Religious Tract Society, which only issues its own publications.—I have the honour, &c., G. H. DAVIS, Sec. R. T. S.

—Of course, we never asserted that the Religious Tract Society was responsible for the aberrations

of the Edinburgh association; but the London Society has a right to prevent, as far as possible, even the unwary from confusing it with an institution which is charged, on apparently solid grounds, with irregular trade proceedings.

A Sunday paper, which has lately flourished somewhat loudly about Pope, and about discoveries of letters and papers illustrating Pope's life and poems, printed last week, and in a very emphatic manner called the attention of the learned to, a "highly characteristic and interesting" document, which, it says, will "gladden the hearts of future editors of Pope,"—being a letter from Bolingbroke to Pope, believed to be "now first published." The letter bears no date; but it would be well if all discoveries of the kind had the word "forgery" written as plainly on them. For the student of literary history, it will be sufficient to say that in this same letter Mr. Lord Bolingbroke, "surrounded by sycophants and ambitious coronets" in town, assures "dear Pope" of the satisfaction he feels when at the bottom of his little garden at Twickenham,—promises to take an airing that way on Saturday to enjoy "a little leg of lamb" and spinnage, and "manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner,"—mentions that he saw Addison that morning and Swift a few days "ago,"—criticizes Cato,—and modestly quotes the line—

The feast of reason and the flow of soul, from his friend's imitation of the first Satire of the second book of Horace. The reader not deep in dates may be willing to have his memory refreshed with the facts which stamp the "highly characteristic and interesting letter" as pure invention:—(1) Bolingbroke, having ceased for some months to be troubled by "sycophants or ambitious coronets," fled from England in March, 1715.—(2) Pope did not go to reside at Twickenham until three years after Bolingbroke's flight. Therefore the letter, if written by Bolingbroke, must have been written after his return to England.—(3) Bolingbroke returned in 1723. But Addison, whom the writer of the letter "saw this morning," died in 1719. And (4) the first edition of Pope's 'Imitation of Horace,' from which the writer quotes the line—

The feast of reason and the flow of soul, was not published until 1733.

Mr. Latimer, of the *Western Times*, writes to repudiate the alleged right of William Toogood to beg books in the name of that journal.—

Aix-la-Chapelle, June 12.
It was not till I this day received the enclosed paragraph from Exeter, that I was made aware of the swindling attempt of one William Toogood, to represent himself as a critical writer for the *Western Times*. I thank you for your exposure of this piece of Jeremy Diddlerism. I have been proprietor of the *Western Times* for more than twenty years, and I never begged a book of any one in my life either for review or otherwise, and I never authorized any one to do it for me. I take leave also to add, that I never heard that any such unrespectable practice has prevailed among my professional brethren of the provincial press. As for this William Toogood he has never been employed by me in any way whatever, and his representative applications which you have exposed is a direct attempt to swindle.

I am, &c., T. LATIMER.

—A similar disavowal appears in the *Western Times*, from which we quote the concluding lines:—

"As we have no knowledge whatever of William Toogood, we need hardly say he has no right to apply to any one for books in our name, and that, as far as we are concerned, the application printed above is an impudent imposition. He never wrote a line of literary criticism for the *Western Times*."

The Beer Interest has triumphed in St. Pancras as it formerly triumphed in Marylebone and Islington. St. Pancras will not listen to a proposal of a farthing rate for intellectual exercises. Persons at a distance begin to wonder at the obstinacy with which the capital of England rejects the application of a gracious and noble act; and to our knowledge many sensible artisans in London begin to suspect popular government when they see themselves deprived by universal suffrage of a boon which Parliament has put in their way without compelling them to adopt. And who can blame them? In our time, they have seen St. Andrew's vestry vote against soap and water, as they now see St. Pancras vote against books and papers. If popular government is to result in no government—if the rate-payers are consulted only to obstruct progress—the

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sagacious workman, who longs for intellectual light and who finds no divine beauty in imbecility and obstruction, may cease altogether some of his old favourite cries. Yet, those who look on mournfully from a distance may be comforted by an assurance that these failures indicate no falling away of London and Londoners from liberal sentiment. They indicate nothing save the activity of the Beer House Interest: an interest always powerful and always ready, being thoroughly organized and perpetually on the alert. Tap, the landlord of the Jolly Topers, knows that Brown and Jones spend their evenings and their wages in his bar-parlour, because they have no pleasanter place to visit: his interest, therefore, is against setting up public libraries and reading-rooms in the next street. And partly to please Tap, who is such a capital fellow, and partly to spite Robinson, an unsociable dog, who never enters the Jolly Topers, but who would go to a public library, Brown and Jones join with Tap and Tap's friends to put down reading and reflection. In all this Tap is logical, and Brown and Jones are merely silly. Yet they must be allowed their one virtue:—they do their work. Quiet, intellectual people stay at home, supremely indifferent to local affairs, and so a small minority, contemptible in point of wealth and intelligence, governs the metropolis and inflicts upon its moral character a series of defeats. The better classes must lay aside their apathy and combine with the sagacious body of artisans to chastise the Tap interest.

Count Arrivabene's two lectures on Dante and Alfieri were most interesting, being delivered in English and illustrated by the declamation with Italian impulse of the more striking passages from the works of those poets. The episode of Ugolino was so touchingly recited as almost to draw tears from the audience. The lecturer occasionally appealed, in further illustration, to the paintings on the walls of the Dudley Gallery, which by its crowded state showed the interest which is now more particularly awakened in Italian tragedy.

The following hint on the inventor of Leather Ordinance is placed at the service of the biographer of Gustavus Adolphus by a Correspondent:—

In the review of the 'History of Gustavus Adolphus,' which appeared in the *Athenæum* of last week, an extract from the work states, that the "leather-gun (as they were called) were the invention of Col. Warmbrant, a German officer in the Swedish service, and were first used in the campaign of 1626." Now, it would seem that there must be some error in this account of the invention; for in the Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, there is, or was, a monument to the memory of "Robert Scott, Esq., descended of the Ancient Barons of Bawerie, in Scotland." He bent himself to Travel and Study much; and amongst many other things he invented the Leather Ordinance, and carried to the King of Sweden 200 men." &c. He died in 1631; and the inference from the inscription must be, that his invention was several years anterior.

—The suggestion, we think, is worth Mr. Chapman's notice for his second edition.

Dr. Pertz, of Berlin, the editor of the 'Monumenta Germanica Historica,' and author of the biography of Von Stein, has undertaken to write the life of Field-marshal Von Gneisenau. A vast mass of materials (richer than those which were in his hands when he wrote the life of Stein) has been placed at the disposal of Dr. Pertz,—including the autographical diaries and the extensive correspondence of the late field-marshal.

The German papers report the death, at Berlin on the 11th of June, of Prof. Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, the well-known editor of the 'Minnesinger,' the 'Nibelungenlied,' the 'Heldenbuch,' and other works referring to the study of old German literature. His merits in that department of science, in which he was one of the pioneers, are great and unquestionable, and will not easily be forgotten. Only a short time ago he had published the last volume of his capital edition of the works of the 'Minnesinger' [ante, p. 493]. Prof. Von der Hagen was born in February, 1780, at Schmiedeberg in the Uckermark.

The excavations at Cumæ for this season were brought to a termination at the end of last month. Malaria now reigns over the whole of that unhealthy neighbourhood, and only a wretched and scanty population remains during the summer months. On reviewing what has been discovered during the season which has closed, it must be

acknowledged, perhaps, that the results have not been so rich as in former years, yet some beautiful things have been brought to light, and not the least beautiful are the Etruscan and Greek vases, which, though in most cases broken into many fragments, have been restored with the most perfect art. The antiquarian world will learn with pleasure that selections from the best will be shortly published by command of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse, under the direction of Signor Fiorelli. The illustrations, which are to be by the same gentleman, will be the size of the figures, and the form of the vase will be given below, and the whole will be painted in their own natural colour. There is considerable variety in the subjects of the recently discovered vases, and therefore much interest attaches to them. Thus, some are of a public character, relating to the national games, and two are Panathenæic. Some describe incidents connected with private life, and one of them represents Achilles putting on his arms, and preparing to depart for war, whilst Thetis is beside him.

An interesting discovery has recently been made by the workmen employed in constructing a carriage-road from Melfi to Zappo-Aguzzo and Rendina. A few feet below the surface of the ground they came upon a most beautiful funeral urn of the finest white marble. The length is about 10 palms, the width 5, and the height about 7 palms with the cover; and judging from the rich and exquisite sculpture which adorns it on every side, it is supposed to have been the tomb of a lady of the highest rank, whether Greek or Roman, and it is doubtless of a remote antiquity and of very high value. There is no inscription on the sarcophagus, which was found turned over, and had evidently been rifled. Some bones mixed with earth still, however, remained, and these had been preserved. The four sides are adorned with many figures, small columns, *bassi-relievi*, arms, animals, and other specimens of fine work; whilst on the lid reposes a woman of natural proportions, covered with a veil, and of a workmanship marvellously beautiful. The authorities of the Museum at Naples have received information of the discovery, and attempts are being made to purchase it for the Museum.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS IS NOW OPEN.—Admission from Eight till Seven o'clock, One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS AND DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 121, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.; Catalogues, 6d.

B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—Extensive Additions.—The Arms, Dresses, and Ethnological Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of the East. The Model of the Earth, the Siege of Sebastopol. With Illustrative Lectures. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.—Admission to the whole building, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half-price.

VOYAGE TO THE CRIMEA AND BACK, PICTORIAL AND DIORAMIC TOUR OF EUROPE, at the Great Globe, Leicester Square, at 12, 3, and 8.—Admission to the whole building, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—On Monday Evening, June 23, at 8, JACOB BELL, Esq., will lecture on SCHOOLS OF DESIGN, and other means of cultivating the FINE ARTS.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 and 9, the Grand Series of Views after DAVID SCOTT, as published by Fullarton & Co., illustrating Bunyan's Allegory of THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lecture by the Rev. J. B. BRISTED.—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3, Lecture by J. H. FRÉPPE, Esq., on the MUON CONTOURERS. On the same days, at 4 and 9, the Historical Entertainment of KENILWORTH; and at 3 and 8, Performances by MADEMOISELLE MUNDIE on the Clither, and by HERR ZIROX on the Child's Mouth Organ.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 12.—Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited several examples of Pilgrims' Signs, in lead, found in the Thames.—A com-

munication from the Earl of Clarendon was read, accompanying a Report from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on excavations which had been made on the site of the Hippodrome at Constantinople. Several shafts had been sunk, and the bases of three columns had been laid bare to their foundations, but, with the exception of three coins, no other ancient remains had been brought to light.—Mr. Shirley, M.P., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a very interesting example of a Purse of the early part of the seventeenth century. This relic is formed of embroidered velvet, with a steel, inlaid with gold, handle and clasp.—Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated a translation of a Report by the Abbé Cochet, 'On some further Discoveries of Lead Crosses, with the Formula of Absolution, in the Ancient Cemetery of Bouteilles, near Dieppe.'—Mr. Parker read 'An Account of Early Churches of France and Switzerland, partly of the time of Charlemagne,' which was illustrated by numerous drawings, executed by M. Bouet.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 11.—Dr. J. Lee, V.P., in the chair.—Robert Kell, Esq., was elected an Associate.—Mr. Wills exhibited a fine collection of spurs, among which were a brass one of the time of Henry the Sixth, with a long neck, a rowel of eight points, and the shanks curved to fit the ankle of the wearer. This was found in 1854 upon digging the foundation of a house in Tower Royal, Cannon Street; another, of the time of Henry the Seventh, the neck and shanks of brass, and the rowel of steel, found near Old Fleet Ditch; a third specimen, of iron, temp. Henry the Eighth, having the eight rowel points dagger-shaped, was found in a sewer running through Bread Street and Watling Street in February last. Another of the same time had a rowel in the form of a disc, with thirty-six deeply-serrated points, found at Queenhithe, and now in the possession of Alderman Rose; a spur of the time of Philip and Mary, of brass, with engraved shanks, found in Fleet Ditch, New Bridge Street, in 1846. Mr. Wills also exhibited a well-finished spur of brass of the middle of the seventeenth century, found at Leominster; and a magnificent pair of Mauro-Spanish spurs of the middle of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Wright exhibited a fine Italian ivory carving of the seventeenth century, representing with exquisite feeling St. Katherine paying adoration to the Virgin and Child.—Mr. Syer Cumming exhibited an elegant specimen in silver of a reliquary box, belonging to Mr. C. E. Elliott, having a representation of Ignatius Loyola on one side and the Santa Casa of our Lady of Loretto on the other. Mr. Cumming read a paper on the subject, produced other examples, and gave the legendary history attached to them. Mr. Cumming also exhibited, on the part of Dr. Kendrick of Warrington, a remarkably fine specimen in brass of an equestrian knight, forming one of the now rare specimens of Medieval drinking vessels. It is a hollow brass casting, without any apparent soldering of its parts, except where the body of the rider has been fractured. It measures 10 inches high, the same in length, and weighs 4½ lb. In the chest of the horse is a round opening, from which a metal pipe extends 1½ inch into the body of the horse, on the head of which, between the ears, is a triangular opening, which appears to have formerly been closed by a well-fitted lid, the hinge of which now remains. Two plugs are also inserted,—one in the fore-shoulder, the other in the hip. From the armour of the knight and other accessories, this specimen is referred to the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. Mr. Cumming recorded other specimens in terra-cotta and metal, and exhibited portions of some, together with drawings, in illustration of his communication, which was ordered to be printed.—The Rev. Mr. Curteis exhibited, through Mr. Planché, an interesting specimen of iron hour-glass stand, from Otteford Church, Kent.—Mr. Fisher laid before the meeting a shilling of Edward the Sixth, found at Medstead, in Hampshire, and a sixpence of James the First, Irish, found at Caversfield, Oxon.—Mr. Patrick produced a curious knife, with the date of 1570 engraved on

it, together with the name of the owner in ivory, —Francis Drake, the celebrated circumnavigator. —Mr. Jobbins laid upon the table a large collection of drawings illustrative of Mediæval Art in Italy, intended for publication. —The public meetings were then adjourned over to November the 26th; and it was announced that the Congress for 1856 would be held at Bridgewater, commencing on the 25th, and terminating on the 30th of August.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. —June 6. —The Hon. R. Neville in the chair. —The proceedings commenced with an account, by Mr. G. W. E. Wynne, M.P., of an inscribed wooden font, belonging to Lord Mostyn, which was found in Merionethshire. —Mr. J. M. Kemble delivered a discourse of great interest upon the various fruits and plants found in connexion with the interments of the Northern nations, and also upon the ancient heathen stone-worship. He commenced by observing that it was very common to make use of branches of fruit and nut trees, especially cherries, pears, acorns, and beech-nuts. Acorns have been found in Pomeranian and Frankish graves, but many of these fruits have escaped attention from their liability to be mistaken for some part of the materials that composed the funeral pile. Hazel-nuts were found in the hands of some skeletons, and the hazel-nut appears to have been especially sacred to Thor the Thunder-god. The divining-rod of more modern times, which was necessarily of hazel, seems but a continuation of the old superstition. It was also regarded as a preserver against lightning. Walnuts were twice found by Mr. Kemble instead of hazel. Numerous stories were related of dwarfs being seen sitting upon these stones. At Giliia was a large stone which the people venerated as their 'A'rmdar, or tutelary deity, —literally year-man. Their chief Kodran refused to be baptized unless the bishop missionary could afford some proof that he was mightier than the stone-god; upon which, the churchman approached the stone, and sang the Litany over it until it burst. Thereupon Kodran perceived that his former god was vanquished, and received the new faith. One legend relates that Thór loved Thóra, a daughter of Grimm, but could not obtain the father's consent to their union. At last the lover, in thorough Northern fashion, challenged Grimm to combat for the possession of the lady. They fought; but neither party could obtain advantage, until Thóra, who really loved Thór, betrayed her father's secret. He had a stone in his helmet which rendered him invulnerable. The stone was, of course, removed, and the father, with his objections, easily overcome. Large circles of stones inclosed a place devoted to trials and combat. They were called "dom ring," or ring of judgment, and had in connexion with them a Thór stone, upon which the condemned criminal was sacrificed or executed by having the spine broken. Extensive ranges of stones on Northern plains were supposed to have been people dancing turned into stone during a thunder-storm. They are frequently connected with the story of a wedding, of a hateful marriage, where the maiden prayed to be transformed into stone, which befell her circle and the bridegroom's party also whilst approaching to meet her. Armour and personal ornaments were also found beneath some of the larger erratic stones, without the smallest traces of funeral deposit. —Mr. F. A. Carrington exhibited a Branks, or scold's bridle, and offered various remarks on the subject. —A very interesting letter was read, by Mr. Blencowe, dated 1626, from George to Samuel Roper, setting the character of Queen Mary in a very favourable light. —Mr. Westwood called the attention of the meeting to a volume recently issued by the Arundel Society as of great value in furthering the study of ancient ivory carvings. —A series of excellent drawings, by Miss Kymer, illustrating the architecture and painted glass of Fairfield Church, Gloucestershire, was laid upon the table. —The Hon. R. Neville exhibited five glass Roman unguentaria, found in a square leaden coffin, together with a bronze armlet, a bone pin, and a small brass coin of Cunobelin. Portions of two Saxon buckets, found in the tuncouny of Monaghan, Ireland, were contributed by Mr. E. P. Shirley. —A carved

horn cup, mounted in silver, and a German knife and fork by the Rev. Walter Sneyd. —Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith sent a vase, found at Upchurch, Kent; and Mr. George Carthew fragments of Saxon silver ornaments, in one of which is set a Roman coin of the Lucretia family, found in the fens at Northwold. —Mr. W. Burgess contributed a silver betrothal ring, ancient and modern cresting, from Exeter Cathedral. —Mr. J. Rogers exhibited the rubbing of a brass of an extinct Cornish family at St. Ives, Cornwall, A.D. 1467; a silver bleeding basin, date 1684, and a metal reliquary, A.D. 1400, by Mr. O. Morgan, M.P.; and a priest's box, exhibited by Mr. James Yates.

STATISTICAL. —June 16. —T. Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the chair. —W. Carr and H. Clarke, Esqs. were elected Fellows. —'On the Effects of Overcrowding and Want of Ventilation on Cholera,' by Dr. S. Fenwick. —After the reading of this paper, the discussion on Mr. Hendriks's paper, 'On the Loss sustained by Government in granting Annuities,' was resumed.

ZOOLOGICAL. —June 10. —Dr. Gray in the chair. —Mr. Gould exhibited and described two new species of humming-birds, pertaining to the genus *Amazilius*, and which he characterized under the names of *Amazilius cerviniventris* and *A. castaneiventris*, the former being from Cordova in Mexico, and the latter from Santa Fé de Bogota. —Mr. Gaskoin read a paper 'On some Defects in the Growth of the Antlers, relative to Lateral Influence, and some results of Castration in the Cervidae.' —Mr. P. L. Slater laid before the meeting the third and last part of his 'Synopsis Avium Tanagrinarum,' a descriptive catalogue of the known species of Tanagers. The present section contained the account of sixteen genera, —*Spindalis*, *Tanagra*, *Dubusia*, *Compsozona*, *Buthraupis*, *Picilothraupis*, *Iridornis*, *Calliste*, *Divia*, *Piprida*, *Chlorochrysa*, *Tanagrella*, *Glossiptila*, *Chlorophonia*, *Euphonia*, and *Stephanophorus*, —which, with the twenty-four previously given, made a total of forty genera, into which the group was divisible. The number of species belonging to these genera amounted altogether to 278, being an increase of 56 over those enumerated in Mr. Slater's Catalogue of these birds printed in January 1854. Mr. Slater also laid before the meeting a table showing the geographic range of this family of birds and their distribution in the New World, and exhibited a specimen of a very beautifully-coloured species of the genus *Diglossa*, which he had lately described under the name of *D. indigotica*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL. —June 2. —W. W. Saunders, Esq., President, in the chair. —Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen of *Biston hirtarius*, taken in the Regent's Park, having the wings and abdomen of the female, but the antennæ were nearly as deeply pectinated as in the male insect. —Mr. Stevens exhibited larvae of *Pectasia nubiculosa*, from Scotland, and those of *Notodontia Carmelita* and *N. dictyoides*, from Addington Park; also a box of splendid insects of various orders, from Ega, Upper Amazons, —including *Papilio Pausanias*, *Hacteria Andromeda*, *Callithea Batesii*, various species of *Megacephala*, &c. —Mr. Douglas exhibited some larvae of a new species of *Coleoptera* found by Mr. Wailes at Newcastle; also, *Lebia cruz-minor*, taken by Mr. Hemmings at Holm Bush, near Brighton, and other rare species of *Coleoptera*, taken at Stapleton, near Bristol, by Mr. G. Harding. —Mr. F. Smith exhibited *Platyrhinus latirostris*, from Perthshire. —Mr. Armitage exhibited some *Coleoptera* taken in the south of France, containing, amongst other interesting species, *Bolbocerus Gallicos*, and *Callienemus Latreillii*. —Mr. Stevens exhibited a drawing of the larva and pupa of *Adgestes Bennettii*. —The President exhibited drawings of the larva of some fine species of *Lepidoptera* from Port Natal, and read descriptions of new species. —Mr. White read descriptions of five new species of *Homoptera* from Celebes and Borneo. —Mr. Westwood read a paper, entitled 'Notes on the Wing Veins of Insects.'

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. —June 7. —Annual Meeting. —C. Jellicoe, Esq. V.P., in the chair. —

Mr. H. Williams, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the Report on the progress of the Institute during the past year; also an abstract of the receipts and payments for the financial year ended the 31st March last. The balance in favour of the Institute was somewhat larger than that of the preceding year. The Library continued to be augmented by donations from various quarters. During the session, six papers had been read on subjects connected with Life Assurance, —five of which have already appeared in the Journal of the Institute, and the sixth is to appear in the next number. The extension in the number of the Council had been attended with success; the meetings had been larger, and more information on professional matters had been received and communicated. A "Faculty of Actuaries" had been formed in Edinburgh, with every prospect of success; and a similar Association for Germany is now being formed at Hamburg. A course of three Lectures on the principles of Life Assurance had been delivered by Mr. Hardy for the benefit of the junior members. The Report and Financial Abstract were adopted, and a ballot for the President and officers having been taken, the following was declared to be the list: —President, J. Finlaison, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, S. Brown, E. J. Farren, P. Hardy, and W. B. Hodge, Esqs.; Treasurer, J. Laurence, Esq.; Honorary Secretaries, J. Reddish and J. H. Williams, Esqs. The following Associates were elected Auditors for the ensuing year: —T. Barlow, E. Cheshire, and C. Child, Esqs.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mos. Geographical, 8½. —'Central Africa,' by Mr. Cooley. — The Longitude of the Quango, by Dr. Livingston; and News of his Arrival at Teté, near Quilluane, on the East Coast. — The Landfall of Columbus, by Capt. Becher. — Route between Kustanjé and the Danube, by Capt. Spratt. — Journey in Nicomedia and Palestine, by Mr. Poole.

Tues. Horticultural, 3.

Wed. Zoological, 9. —Scientific.

Wed. Society of Arts, 4. —Annual General Meeting.

— Microscopical, 8.

— Royal Society of Literature, 8½.

Thurs. Numismatic, 7. —Annual Meeting.

Fri. Philological, 8.

FINE ARTS

Photographic Portraits. Maull & Polyblank.

THE first number commences with a portrait of Prof. Owen, which, as a mere likeness, is agreeable; but, as a photograph, we miss all attention to anything like artistic resources. The outline is hard and cutting against the flat board background, and there is an unfortunate formality in the dress which might with a grain of management have been avoided. The biographical notice of the English Cuvier does not occupy two pages, and the price of the publication is higher than is now adopted in works of this class generally.

Miscellaneous Graphica. Chapman & Hall.

It is really a pleasure to see so completely executed a work as this production of Mr. Fairholt's. With pen, pencil, etching-needle, aquatint, or lithographic chalk, he seems equally at home, and his application of particular styles to particular objects is for the most part judicious. Lord Lonsborough is a very universal and spirited collector, and it is fortunate that he should have found so able an expositor as the Author of the 'Miscellaneous.' Many of the plates are richly printed in gold and colours, some of the jewel subjects being admirably treated. The drawing of the ornamentation is remarkably firm and correct; but some of the figure subjects both in ivory and bronze would have merited shadow and colour, instead of pure outline. The Mirror cover, for example, with the attack on the Castle of Love, deserved a little more of the resources of Art bestowed on it. Perhaps the least satisfactory plate of the series, both for subject and execution, is No. 16, called a Roman domestic Altar, obtained at Napoli di Romania.

Inscriptions Romaines de l'Algérie. Par M. Léon Renier. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale.

UNDER the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Léon Renier explored Algeria for inscriptions, and obtained 2,385, which are now

in course of publication. From Lambæse alone, in the interior of Numidia, 1,230 were collected. The greater part hitherto published are funeral, but some among them, both military and municipal, are of great interest. One altar, No. 385, bears an inscription in Greek on one side and Latin on the other; the rest are in Latin only. A publication of this nature could not be undertaken except by a Government; for, although affording historical documents, such epigraphs are but seldom referred to. The first part is devoted solely to the inscriptions as they stand, with transcripts in modern characters and explanations of abbreviations. The second will contain Archaeological illustrations, descriptions of the monuments and geographical dissertations. The type in which the Roman characters are reproduced is small, but very clear, and marks sufficiently the differences of form, size and combinations among them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sir William Molesworth. Engraved and published by Walker.

A clear and vigorous mezzotint engraving of a capital likeness of the deceased statesman. The manly and simple inteness of the original (who did nothing that he did not do intently) was seized in a lucky moment by the sun—this engraving, we learn, being after a photograph. The attitude is no less excellent and characteristic. No particular point or detail is here forced to be counterbalanced by any corresponding weakness of untruth. In brief, the print is one honestly to be commended to those wishing for a visible memorial of an able and noble-minded minister, and a kind-hearted and highly-cultivated man.

Out on Sunday. Rejlander.

We have before noticed this clever photograph, so full of humour. We have only to add, that we have never seen a better background than is now supplied, or one conveying a fuller sense of distance.

Memorials of Remarkable Places; being a Series of Photographic Pictures illustrative of British Scenery. Dolamore & Bullock.

We have received favourable specimens of this work. The first series are chiefly views of that brave home of Elizabethan hospitality, Kenilworth Castle,—a place which, thanks to Scott, holds a pleasant corner in our memory with the sad Earl and the hook-nosed Queen. These impressions carry to a climax the best points of this young but vigorous art:—the multitudinous detail, the orderly infinity, the clearness, precision, and lucidness, the stray effects, the certainty, the truth.—‘Somerset House.’ This is very striking in its contrast of a light stone surface just filmed with dusky London air and the pitchy blackness of its massy arches quite in shadow. There is a severity and awfulness about this unnecessarily impressive.—‘The Thames near Richmond.’ Very good, with its trees, houses, and broad reach of water; but Richmond with the colour washed out is somewhat melancholy, and we seem to wander in a dull undertaker’s sort of world.—‘Lydstep Point, Pembrokeshire.’ Very effective and well studied. Sometimes a photographer seems to think calmly, sometimes to be in a hurry as if he had much work and little time.—‘Aber, Bangor.’ Bridge and rocks admirably given, neither too much bridge nor too much rocks,—not a mere white smear bordered with coal-pits of inkiness.—‘Warwick Castle.’ Trees, clouds, and towers, are each rendered in due order of rank.—‘Mill, Guy’s Cliff.’ The avenue a wonderful tangle of bough and branch.—‘Cæsar’s Tower, Kenilworth.’ This is truly feudal. Every stone is worth studying, let alone the rifts where the wallflowers harbour and the clambering ivy that must climb like Leicester.—‘Leicester’s Gateway.’ The square, broad windows still remain, with their thin bright glass, and strong straight shafts,—panes through which bright eyes have gazed and angry looks passed,—where, as in a cage, pied, yellow, and red jesters have gambolled and ladies sighed and laughed. A very good place now for the jackdaw to rear her gaping young in. There is not a grit of stone omitted by particular desire, not a sharp crack, not a

chip of the bygone hammer of 1560, not a white radiating lichen sown about the ‘45 time, or orange mould first appearing perhaps not later than the night of Waterloo. It is the delight of truth to carry off this affidavit of the transitory, fixing the airy moments of the bright noon of a spring day, gone like the Deluge days, for the delight of a century of drawing-rooms. Let the world now judge if exactitude is unpoetic or fidelity unimaginative, and imagine a race of artists starting with this capital of knowledge,—starting for their cruise of Art, not like backwoodsmen with a pound of flour and a musket, but embarking like rich emigrants for Australia surrounded by all the wealth and science of the nineteenth century.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Of deceased moderns there is considerable variety. The most remarkable being the Turner, *Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius at Egina* (No. 53), distinguished very unusually by being separated from the British paintings in the South room, and occupying a position among distinguished foreigners in the North. The same subject, by Turner, was exhibited at the Institution in 1853 (169); but in that picture the temple and buildings were restored, a sacrificial procession occupied the place of the modern Greek dancers, and a tomb rose conspicuous in front of the left-hand mass of foliage. As far as memory goes, it was a nobler picture. The two might be called Ancient and Modern Egina. With all his poetry and imagination this work of Turner is far from satisfactory. It is better for engraving than to be seen in colour: the parts are broken, figures disjointed and unreal; a disagreeable blueish hue pervades the shadows, whilst patches of yellow and red are offensive in the lights. Admirably as some of the foreground vegetation is rendered, we question its truthfulness to what really grows in Egina:—in some respects, a rather important question for the Ruskin admirers.

Of the older British school, Hogarth takes a prominent position. His large picture of *Garrick as Richard the Third* (137), starting from his couch, is curious in many respects. It has been contributed by Lord Feversham, and is valuable both as a portrait, as indication of the taste of the day, and as a specimen of Hogarth’s powers on a large scale. It may be questioned whether the picture can be relied on as a specimen of the theatrical costume of the time; for Hogarth may have availed himself of the resources of an historical painter, and the elaborate details do not accord with what we know of Garrick’s habit of performing in other parts. The costume in Mortimer, Fuseli, and Opie’s works is frequently much further from the correct standard than the portrait in question, although they have had to treat with subjects purely as historical paintings. The hand of Richard, with outstretched fingers, forms a strange centre to the picture, and attracts notice even before the face,—but it is very well painted. The countenance, allowing for the exaggerated expression in acting, very like the other portraits. There is a generally cold tone throughout the work. When Correggio’s ‘Sigismunda’ was sold, in 1758, for 404*l.* 5*s.*, Hogarth asserted that, were he paid as good a price, he could paint a better picture. Sir Richard Grosvenor took him at his word, and promised him the money if he produced as good a work. Hogarth accordingly began operations, but failed to give satisfaction. His attempt is No. 118 of the present exhibition. The painter desired his wife not to sell it, after his death, for less than five hundred pounds. It eventually came into the Boydell collection. The tone is very mellow, and, being life-size, the figure is a good specimen of Hogarth’s ability. The expression is weak, but the accessories are broadly painted. The flutter of the veil, which destroys the calmness of the subject, may be allowed for as an essential part of the taste of the period.

No. 150, a large rude painting by Morland, of a halt in a wood, with some rustics preparing to boil a kettle, shows his roughness of style and want of reality in subjects apart from brute creation.

Several admirable specimens of Wilson,—espe-

cially No. 139, *A View in Italy*, remarkable for depth and mellowness of tone.—Reynolds appears in great variety of portraits, colours and preservation: the same room contains one of his freshest and best-preserved works, and one perhaps of his most faded. The picture (157) of the three Ladies Waldegrave shows the genius of the great portrait painter in its fullest development. Who, now-a-days, will paint three beauties seated together at a table, forming an exquisite group, and really engaged in an occupation which seems naturally to unite them? Who would venture, whilst professing to take the portrait of a lady, to turn her back to the spectator, showing only a small portion of the actual features, and yet sufficient for all purposes of recognition? Such, however, is the case in the lovely figure of the Lady Hugh Seymour, working at the tambour-frame. The hands of the other sisters, boldly painted, are ingeniously concentrated by the action of undoing a skein of thread, and winding it round a card. The complexions are admirably preserved, not a tint of the rose is diminished; and the high drawn hair, notwithstanding cushions and powder, falls gracefully curling down to the shoulders. The delicately inlaid table is as much a piece of reality as ever the Pre-Raphaelites have attained,—viewed, of course, from the proper distance.—No. 128, *Portrait of Lady Ladd*, is miserably pale, faded, and affected.

Earl Spencer (124) is a noble full-length figure, in imitation of Vandyck, with admirably arranged black drapery, only not so deep in tone as Vandyck himself would have made it. The pedestal he leans on, and the landscape are richer than the great foreigner ever indulged in. This picture contrasts with No. 148, also by Reynolds, which has all the effect of an old coloured print on a large scale.

Romney’s *Portrait of Lady Edward Bentinck* (132), in a white bonnet casting a broad shadow over a beautiful face, is admirably conceived, but unfortunately wanting in finish. *Lady Hamilton* (143), although only a sketch, is grand in attitude and magnificent in countenance; such features might, indeed, assume the air of the Delphic Sibyl of the Sistine Chapel, and rival Mrs. Siddons in some of her noblest assumptions. Hopper’s *Duchess of Devonshire, with a Dog* (125), is so poor and empty a work of Art, such a mere sketch, that it is positive injury to hang it so near to the eye, and unfair also to some pictures of careful quality which are placed beyond all reach. A small fragment (109), called an encaustic painting, seems to be a piece of no very great antiquity, being an imitation of the frescoes discovered at Herculaneum, and possibly the work of the well-known forger Guerra. There is something in the action and attitude of the figure very unlike the conception of the ancients, and an affectation in the fall of the headband on the shoulder which would never have occurred to them. One of the most complete and pictorially treated subjects is Wilkie’s *Guerilla taking leave of his Confessor* (121), contributed by Her Majesty. The man, after having received absolution, gives a light to his spiritual father. The eagerness with which each figure is engaged upon the cigar, and the approach of their faces, is a direct antithesis to what we understand to have been their previous occupation. The future of both is clearly visible. The mule and departure for the one, and the shady bench and jar with repose in the church-porch for the other. The merits of this picture are of the highest order, and, notwithstanding the difference of purpose, this composition possesses some of the same qualifications which distinguish the grandest groups of Michael Angelo. Rich in colour, it has also admirable breadth of light and shadow, and the ponderous, cardinal-looking priest, with woolen cowl, is one of the class quite peculiar to Spain. A charming Nasmyth, (134), *Scene in Sussex*, is full of minute and truthful study. It consists mainly of dockleaves and a shattered tree by a piece of water; but all is so free and so naturally rendered as to be a perfect lesson to rising artists. Stothard’s infinite variety of invention is shown in his *Sir Philip Sidney at the Battle of Zutphen* (158); and his often-repeated *Narcissus*

(152) is always welcome, from the extreme beauty of the composition.

There is no improvement whatever in the system of hanging the pictures. We suggested last year some attention to chronological arrangement; and such a classification would be far superior to the capricious variety in which, this year, the hanging committee seem especially to have indulged.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Thomas Chambers's postponed Motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry as to the Existing Laws of British Artistic Copyright stands for Tuesday next, the 24th inst. The wrongs arising from the antiquated and unjust state of these laws have become a large and very important question, both national and international, involving the rights of artists, as well British as foreign, and the purchasers of their works, to an extent but little understood or appreciated by the public. It is high time to put a stop to the scandalous frauds and injustice fostered by our existing inefficient statutes as to artistic copyright, and afford British artists, in their own country at least, as ample protection as they are entitled to in France and other states, pursuant to the International Copyright Conventions. Knowing the extent of the wrongs and immorality at which Mr. Chambers's inquiry is aimed, he has our hearty sympathy and good wishes for the accomplishment of his most desirable object.

A picture, by Mr. Egg, of the 'Council of War deciding on the Attack of the Mamelon,' is now on view at the Messrs. Graves', Pall Mall. It is a most effective picture, and fully worthy of the artist. Lord Raglan and Omar Pasha are seated at a three-legged work-table, upon which rests a plan, which Pelissier is energetically marking with his nail. Lord Raglan wears a blue coat, to the breast of which the empty sleeve is lightly pinned. His head is covered with a white wide-awake, round which is wound, in rough *impromptu* of a turban, a white scarf or napkin. The face is singularly like Wellington's in old age—the same prominent bold chin, the same long upper lip and tight hard mouth. His face, excellently painted, and full of subtle grades of browns, greys, and dusk carnations, wears the pleased and satisfied expression of a mind fully convinced and released from long and wearying doubts. The fact of the picture being founded on photographs taken at the moment insure the historical truth of this expression. Pelissier, squat and fat, his rough bulk buttoned in with a clipped surcoat, bright with orders and orange ribbons, appears to be with difficulty restraining the fierceness and savagery of a wild and intemperate nature which has not viewed altogether without dislike, perhaps contempt, the calmer prudence of the Fabii and Nestors of the Crimea. He looks like one of those old barons who used to gnaw their gloves and beards, and twitch at their dagger-pommels, and pull off and on their rings, like Richard the Third, when such weary things as councils were holding. Omar Pasha appears, perhaps from not quite comprehending the language of the council, rather a dummy, convinced alternately by either argument. His red fez cap serves for colour, and his blue coat and laced sleeves tell quaintly enough in the full daylight of the scene. In Pelissier's looks, gestures, and figure the artist has thrown considerable humour, enough indeed to make the picture, even though not historical, an excellent work of Art. The weak points of the picture are the table, which is a little awkward, Omar Pasha's face, and the rather stiff figures in the dark of the background. In colour, the picture stands very high. Excellently conceived is Lord Raglan's glaring white hat against the dim wall behind, from which the three dark figures stand out so forcibly. Equally well is the touch of blue distance, with the cones of the tents; and capital the flickering light on floor and chair and table. For character, too, the picture is eminent. What courteous and bland official dignity about Lord Raglan!—What puzzled and conscious subordination in the Pasha!—and what subdued fire and *verve* in the Arab alayer as he almost cuts the map in two with his thumb-nail in his eager-

ness to prove his plan of attack the best. Lord Raglan's strange head-dress and white neckcloth give him rather the look of an old clergyman at a picnic, while Pelissier seems a dogged fire-eater, living to fight but not fighting to live. About the Englishman there are proofs of a mind no longer creative or in its bloom of vigour,—a mind that falls back on routine and form from mere habit, afraid of experiment or originality of effort. He remains, however, still a gentleman in word and deed, a true Englishman in heart, and ready as the poorest drummer to give, as he did give, his life to the cause, and determined to let no ignorant clamour goad him to a madman's expenditure of blood and men.

The sale of M. Bööcke's collection of antiquities has taken place this week. The curiosities which fetched the highest prices were a Tazza, of brilliant blue opaque glass, 14l.,—a globular-shaped vase of Greek glass, 24l. 10s.,—the head of a lioness in ivory, also Greek, 18l. Among the jewelry, an Etruscan gold necklace and a pair of Etruscan gold bracelets fetched the highest prices, 168l. and 126l. respectively. A mediæval neck ornament, however, of the Holbein period, wrought in coloured enamels, was little less precious, fetching, as it did, 123l. Upwards of 2,000l. were realized by the sale.

"In the interests of Art, and in a complaining mood," says a Correspondent at Naples, "I have again to write to you, with the feeble hope that this remonstrance may call some attention to the subject; but a little history is necessary in the first place. In the Piazza di Medina, not far from the Post-office of Naples, is a church of immense interest, called the Incoronata. It is a museum of pictorial art, and abounds with historical associations, though it is little known to the traveller. It is indebted for its name to the fact that Queen Joanna the First, the daughter of Robert of Anjou, and wife of Louis of Taranto, was crowned there. Clement the Seventh was present at the marriage, and, indeed, celebrated it. On this site stood the Palace of Justice, and in this palace was the chapel described. By order of the Queen, it was enlarged, richly endowed after her marriage, and dedicated to the service of the Chartreux in 1374. These holy monks, however, appropriating the endowments, abolished the hospital. So much for its history. Giotto has left many of his paintings there. In the vault of the choir there still remain eight marvellous frescoes by this artist in a triangular form; and in the Chapel called that of the Crucifix there is on one side the Queen Joanna in the act of granting the holy site to the Chartreux, and above it another picture, representing her coronation and the institution of the Nodò; on another side is represented a fact of St. Martin. I believe, the last works are by Gennaro di Cola, a pupil of the Neapolitan Maestro Simone. The eight frescoes of Giotto represent the seven sacraments and religion. In the 'Baptism' there are two *mezzefigure*, which are supposed to be likenesses of Petrarch and Laura, the friends of Giotto. In 'Matrimony' is represented the marriage of the Queen Joanna, &c. All these frescoes have much truth and religious sentiment, grandeur of composition, pomp of dress, united with much serenity and calmness; and, if only these had been left, they would have sufficed to establish the fame of Giotto. Petrarch was accustomed to write, 'Forget not to enter the Chapel of the King, where Giotto, my compatriot, and the first painter of our time, has left great monuments of his genius and of his hand.' Such details were necessary to interest your readers in the lamentable fact I have to notice. These wonderful paintings have suffered much from changes of temperature and from neglect, and are now going fast to destruction. Perhaps the eight lunettes have suffered the least, and these clearly show the merit of that distinguished painter of the olden time. Can nothing be done to save or redeem? Much has been done for the famous fresco of 'The Last Supper' by Leonardo da Vinci, and it is suggested whether something may not be done, if not to restore, at least to preserve, that which the genius of antiquity has confided to our care. I cannot conclude this note without stating that private persons have

been permitted to rob the Incoronata of some of the beautiful sculptures with which that church was adorned."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—The DIRECTOR'S GRANDE MATINÉE, TUESDAY, June 24. To commence at Three; Doors open at half-past Two. Quartet in G, No. 37, Haydn; Duett, Piano and Violoncello, in D, Op. 38, Mendelssohn; Septett, in E flat, Op. 39, Beethoven. First Violin, Sivori; Violoncello, Piatti; Pianista, Madame Schumann (her last time). Vocalist, Madame Viardot, who will be accompanied by Madame Schumann in Schubert's Song, 'The Erl King.' Solos by Chopin and Thalberg, by Signor Andreoli, his first time. All free admissions suspended, Hon. Members tickets excepted. Additional accommodation will be provided for Visitors. For further particulars vide programmes. J. ELLA, Director.

ORCHESTRAL UNION.—Hanover Square Rooms. The LAST CONCERT of the Season will take place on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, Beethoven's Grand Choral Symphony, No. 9, will be given. Vocalists: Mdlle. E. Krall and Miss Abella. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Tickets, 10s. and 5s., to be had only of Mr. Olivier, 19, Old Bond Street.

Mr. BOLENE REEVES has the honour to announce that his SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, by the kind permission of Mrs. Warner, at her residence, 48, Grosvenor Place, commencing at 9 o'clock precisely. Vocalists:—Mdlle. Emilie Krall (from the Royal Opera, Dresden), Mdlle. Correll, and Miss Lancelotti, Signor Marras and Signor Monari. Instrumentalists:—Pianoforte, Mdlle. Giotto and Herr Tedesco; Harp, Mr. Boleine Reeves; Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi. Conductors, Signor Campana, Herr Lehmeier, and Herr Wilhelm Gank.—Tickets to be had of Addison & Co., 210, Regent Street; H. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond Street; the principal Music Vendors; and of Mr. Reeves, 37, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.

HERR CARL DEICHMANN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at Willis's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, June 26, at 8 o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mdlle. Emilie Krall, Mdlle. Matilde Hartmann, Miss Stabach, and Herr Rotkanski. Instrumentalists: Piano, Madame Clara Schumann; Violin, Messrs. Deichmann and L. Kics; Viola, M. Goffrie; Violoncello, M. Pague. Conductors, Mr. Henry Bohrer, Herr Ernst Herrmann, and Herr Carl Deichmann. Tickets 7s. each, to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Herr Carl Deichmann, 15, Somerset Street, Portman Square.

Mr. HENRY BOHRER has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT at the Hanover Square Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 27. To commence at half-past 8 o'clock. On which occasion he will be assisted by—Vocalists, Madame Viardot and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists: Piano, Mr. Henry Bohrer; Violin, Herr Ernst Herrmann; Concertina, Mr. Osborne. Numbered Stalls, 10s. each. Tickets, 7s. each; to be obtained of Mr. Henry Bohrer, 24, Welbeck Street; and at the principal Music Warehouses.

Madame CLARA SCHUMANN will perform Robert Schumann's Carnival, Romance, and Schumann's; also in Moscheles' Duett, Homage to a Friend. Two Pianofortes, Miss Arabella Goddard, Solo, Professor Sterndale Bennett, at Mr. H. Holmes's THIRD PIANOFORTE CONCERT, Hanover Square Rooms, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 3, at Two o'clock.—Programmes and Tickets (all reserved), Non-Subscribers, 5s., of Mr. H. Holmes only, 26, Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN VOCAL MUSIC.

As first in importance of the foreign vocal music before us, we may speak of *Sei Poesie, di Dante, Petrarca, e Metastasio, poste in Musica per Soprano o Tenore, &c.* Da Carlo Reinthaler. Op. 6. Part I. (Ewer & Co.)—Dante, with his mystical grandeur and pregnancy of allusion,—Petrarch, with his concentrated elegance,—are not the writers from whose words a composer would most wisely select his text for music. The Germans think otherwise,—forgetting the important fact, that, whereas Poetry should be complete in itself and make its own perfect melody and harmony, verse for Music should be incomplete:—that it is the versifier's assistant who must enrich the colour, and polish the form, and enhance the sentiment,—leaving, still, something for the free-will, inspiration, and accomplishment of the executant to work out. Thus, because Metastasio was a slight rhymester, whereas the other men were poets,—his words are better to set than those of the awful seer and the scholastic lover, with whom he is here bound up in the circle of song. Herr Reinthaler has resisted the influences belonging to so mistaken a choice better than many could have done. The feeling for vocal melody which his oratorio evidenced is here, also, to be traced. The opening phrase to 'O dolci sguardi' is large and tuneable, though the sonnet will be found unsatisfying,—as beginning in C major and ending in A minor. There is, also, a laudable distinctness of phrase in his *canzone* 'Di tempo in tempo,' the retrospective style of which recalls the days when the Italians were masters of music in other points than that of mere sweetness of *cantilena*. His setting of Dante's 'O Madre di vertute' is the least satisfactory of the three compositions. Clever it is, but over-elaborate:—a sufferable sermon, but a tedious song.

N° 1495, JUNE 21, '56
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Un Sospiro d'Amore, Romanzetta.—*E Invito, Notturmo.* Musica di Alberto Randegger. (Ewer & Co.)—A pair of songs no more pure Italian than are Herr Reinthaler's songs,—but Ticinese, or Valaisan,—with a touch, that is, of northern sinew (not to call it crudity), that establishes a case of mixed style. Both are clever, and not inelegant.

A me pareva un Angelo, Romanza.—La Gondola, Canzone Veneziana. (Cramer & Co.)—*The Curfew Bell.* (Lonsdale.) By B. Pisani.—These, though slight, are all marked by touches which induce us to rank Signor Pisani among the choicer modern Italian writers. The 'Romanza' (for a baritone) is expressive and pleasing to sing. The 'Canzone' is pretty. In the setting of Professor Longfellow's twilight song, there is a true curfew-tone, which, as having been caught by a Southern, attests to us his dramatic intelligence. It would not surprise us to find a new composer for delicate opera-music in Signor Pisani.

Lascia che Morte il Temone. (Bates & Son.)—*Sio fossi una farfalla.* (Leader & Cocks.)—*La Viola.—Io ti chiedo.—La Venditrice.—Amore e Melanconia.* By Raffaele Paravicini. (Mills.)—In the above we find vocal Italian fancies and phrases: but also turns and devices which suggest amateur, rather than professional, parentage. Yet the amateurs of all countries are approaching a point at which plea of mitigation will be no longer required. Are professors, on the other hand, deteriorating? Can as many singers (in proportion to the numbers) sing a scale as formerly? Are there as many players competent to play from a score or a figured bass as there used to be? The replies to such questions might show results perplexing in context.—Till reply be given, it may suffice us to say, that we have seen worse modern Italian music signed by names far more popular than Signor Paravicini's.

Recollections of Childhood.—Four Songs from the German:—1. Mind your Book.—2. Pat-a-Cake.—3. Lullaby.—4. Good Night, &c. The Music composed by Wilhelm Taubert. (Ewer & Co.)—That lullabies and other pleasant tunes should not be sung to—

infant in the cradle laid, is a canon of nursery discipline hardly advanced in these days, by the most drab or starched follower of worthy George Fox; but to propose that the cradle should be brought to the side of the Patent Grand pianoforte seems to us an anomaly savouring of *Goose-land* or Gotham. We have not nerves that would enable us to pass in a concert programme from 'Margery Daw' to 'Jephtha's Daughter,'—from 'Ba! ba! Black Sheep' to 'Il balen,'—without a shock such as we cannot fancy it has been Herr Taubert's wish to produce by the 'Kinder Lieder' here translated. To us they seem a joke which is no joke. They do not appear to belong to the period of cockades and corals,—or to that riper age when young architects meditate mud-pies, and conquerors in embryo slay their sisters' dolls. They have still less to say to that elder world of singers and hearers who delight in a Lullaby by Shakespeare or Tennyson, in any simple or fantastic poetry, or that really breathes of home and hearth. Herr Taubert is a skilled musician, and it has often appeared to us that it must be want of judgment in directing his talent which has prevented his taking among modern German composers the place to which his knowledge, industry, and versatility must otherwise have raised him. These 'Kinder Lieder' justify such a suspicion.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The appearance of Mdlle. Wagner, this day week, accompanied with every sign and sound of triumph and welcome, was, nevertheless, anything but satisfactory. Let it be assumed that our standard of vocal requisition has sunk ever so low; let it be conceded (for argument's sake) that any voice, no matter what its predicament, no matter what its accomplishments, is able to execute any music,—that evasion of any sort instead of execution is to be accepted with roars of applause,—there is still, as *Lady Blarney* said, "a form" which discretion would observe on such occasions—a better or a worse chance, which some

knowledge of what is fit and fair can secure for any new comer. These things, we conceive, have been disregarded by Mr. Lumley. The *debut* of Mdlle. Wagner has been loaded with the very difficulties from which a management anxious for her success and its own should have spared her.

The choice of the opera was, to begin with, a mistake. The work is one of Bellini's weakest works, which has never pleased in London—one calling for peculiar care in arranging the cast. There is no musical drama in which we can less forgive the absence of Italian grace than Bellini's 'Montecchi.' Deprived of suavity of tone and vocal smoothness, the innate thinness and poverty of its music when executed make themselves painfully felt. Nor are a Teutonic *Juliet* and *Tybalt*, such as Mdlle. Jenny Bauer and Herr Reichardt, to be seen and heard without the distance betwixt Verona and Vienna being brought before us more vividly than is consistent with possible pleasure in Bellini's setting of the tale of Italian love. Even so, to illustrate from other worlds of music, must the best Italian version of 'Der Freischütz' go against the grain. Nor was French comic opera ever translated into English without the brilliancy of its point being dimmed beyond the power of the finest use of language—the neatest possible execution—to restore.

The above are points worth considering, even by persons who take English stolidity for granted with such a royal arrogance as theatrical managers do:—and the neglect of them made itself curiously felt this day week; the applause being not un-mixed with less cheerful sounds, in reply to tones and words anything rather than Italian. But for these, again, provision had been made in the bad old style. The new comer was not allowed to arrive without an exhibition of that obsolete machinery which proved useless in former years, as the names of Mdlles. Favanti, and Parodi,—and of that better, but still more provoking artist, Mdlle. Crivelli,—may remind Mr. Lumley. Mdlle. Wagner's appearance was prepared for with due protestation. It was undertaken for her that she should be nervous. It was laid down as a principle that anything short of disappointment on the occasion was to count as a positive triumph. The disadvantage done to artists by recourse to puffery, which we had hoped had sunk to its proper level,—that of the "ready-made clothes warehouse," or like shop of flimsy manufactures—must be insisted on, wherever and for whomsoever it is attempted. A singer will, in England, swim or sink by his own skill or want of it, and all such placarding and pleading serve only to tie a cannon-ball to his feet in place of putting a cork-belt round his chest.—But, granting exceptions possible, we must plainly state our impression that neither preface nor puff, nor recalls nor bouquets, will avail much in this particular instance. Mdlle. Wagner seems to us, by three years, less competent as a singer than was when her appearance in Mozart's 'La Clemenza,' at Berlin, was described, three years ago, in the *Athenæum* [No. 1305]. Then her voice was spoken of as possessing some grand notes, but uneven, out of tune, and insufficiently cultivated. Then her style was described as fatiguing in its storm, strain and stress. Her vocal powers, whether natural or acquired, did not this day week seem to us improved since the autumn of 1852. Her dramatic fancies have been admired and indulged till all trace of instinct seems merged in a laborious exaggeration of delivery and gesture, which must be laid aside if she desire to please the public of London. There were explosions of voice and of action this day week which placed her in imminent peril. In brief, we cannot think that Mdlle. Wagner has acted wisely in leaving the scene of her German triumphs,—nor imagine that one so limited in her musical resources, and so peculiar in her conception of dramatic effect, will be able to perfect or modify herself, so as to gain here the popularity which she is in possession of there. We heard in the theatre that Mdlle. Wagner will next appear in 'Le Prophète.'—The *Giuletta* of Mdlle. Jenny Bauer was as far short of the mark as the *Roméo*.—Herr Reichardt did his best; but he is placed to as little advantage on the Italian stage as

the two Ladies.—The *finale* to the second act was slovenly and cacophonous. Yet the artists were all recalled, roared at, and roared at again, as though a Pasta, a Caradori, and a Rubini had been the contracting parties. These manifestations will do no good. It is not by performances so inferior as that of Saturday last that the old glories of *Her Majesty's Theatre* will be revived.—Mr. Charles Braham is said to be engaged there.—Mdlle. Piccolomini is advertised to appear on Friday evening next in 'La Figlia del Reggimento.'

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Don Giovanni.'—We suppose that Madame Jenny Ney's time is up, and that, therefore, the management of the *Royal Italian Opera* was obliged to find some one capable of going through the part of *Donna Anna* in her place. On this supposition, but none other, the appearance of Madame Rosa Devries in 'Don Giovanni' is to be accounted for. There is nothing positively offensive in the Lady, who "goes through" the part (to repeat our phrase), but there is nothing to admire.—The cast is as formerly, with the exception of Signor Gardoni's *Don Ottavio*, which may become one of Signor Gardoni's best parts. *Don Juan* is the one exception proving the rule that Signor Ronconi can satisfy us in every conceivable occupation. We thought on Monday that Herr Formes had improved on his former *Leporello*, by singing the music with increased care and smoothness. The opera went well, on the whole.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—The *Hervén Ganz*, of Berlin, are not strangers to London,—the one as violin, the other as violoncello,—the two, as one of those duetts which can only be insured by brotherhood. When giving their concert this day week they "brought out" two younger relatives, —Herrn Edouard and Wilhelm Ganz, a pair of thoroughly-trained pianists; so that the performances of the four afforded good entertainment to those who love good playing. They were well supported, too, by Madame Novello, who brought forward a brilliant *cavatina* from Nicola's 'Il Tempaio,'—by Madame Rüdersdorf, who did good justice to Herr Moritz Ganz's melodious setting of *Mignon's* song, 'Kennst du das land,' (with *violoncello obbligato* by Herr Moritz Ganz),—by Herren Reichardt and Formes,—and by Madame Viardot. This Lady's superb delivery of Schubert's 'Erl-König' well merited its *encore*: after which,—taking, by the way, part in a duett from 'Semiramide' in the highest Italian style, and producing a new song to Shakespeare's words by Mr. Macfarren,—she sang a new Spanish song by Senhor Iradier, as capitally as if she had never studied to do anything save to manœuvre a fan, and bear the burden of her ditty with a pair of castanets.—Of Senhor Iradier's Spanish music, which is fresh and national, we may speak on another day.

At Mr. Hullah's *Orchestral Concert*, on Monday, the first overture was Mendelssohn's 'Meerestille,'—a piece of music not for the future, but of all time, and which, especially as regards the vast and noble calm of its introduction, we never relished more heartily. The singers were Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Banks, and Miss Palmer. The last Lady sang a fine song, from the 'Arminius' of Handel, in a good, solid style. Her voice is gaining in power; but its tones still stand in need of being smoothed and rounded. The first *solo* was an *andante* for pianoforte and orchestra, by M. Silas:—dignified and melodious as a composition; a little long, perhaps, in its solitary state, and which would gain, we apprehend, if balanced by the addition of a brilliant *allegro*. The second was to be the well-known *concerto* by Herr David, which has been laid hands on by sundry trombonists, and by none of the fraternity worthier than Mr. Winterbottom, who ranks, in every respect, among our best English young instrumentalists,—as a body far, in advance of the last generation.

On Monday took place the concert of Mr. Richard Blagrove, who may be called our home champion of the *concertina*; and a second performance of chamber music by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilbert.

Madame Schumann at her *Second Recital*, which was given on Tuesday, placed us in a position which is not to be evaded without failure of duty to those who look to us. Misled by natural predilections, and encouraged by the forbearance of her English hosts, who have shrunk from giving her pain, she seems determined to offer Dr. Schumann's music in all the fullness of its eccentricity to the public. What is more, Madame Schumann, resolute in her faith, will not allow us to forget that Dr. Schumann's attempts—whether prosy or trivial—were put forward under pretext of a "mission," and in scorn of others who thought more modestly of their place in the world of Art than himself. She was ill advised when she ventured to print in her programme the following remarks on one of its features, namely, Dr. Schumann's "Carnival Music":—

This composition may be understood to illustrate the brilliancy of a Carnival with all the eccentricities and ever-changing pictures of Continental fêtes. Like a magic lantern, it will convey to our imagination various personifications, such as the Clown, Pantaloon, or Harlequin and Columbine; sometimes even well-known characters, such as Chopin and Paganini; but they only remind for a moment and are replaced by the ever-flowing stream of Carnival festivities. The following observations on the last number 'Marche des Davidsbündler contre les Philistines,' may assist to the better understanding thereof. About the time the 'Carnival' was composed, some musicians, amongst them Robt. Schumann, enthusiastically aiming at the highest possible cultivation of their art, had formed a Society under the title of "Davidsbündler." In every way, by word and deed, they struggle for their opinion, and particularly against the pedantry and hypocrisy of those who think excellence in music is only to be found in correctness, however dry or empty it may be, and who would fain lay claim to the name of musician by mere stenciling and imitating antiquated forms, without having the talents of those masters who knew how to use them in a way to render them sacred to posterity. In a humour arising from the controversy on such matters lies the foundation of this composition, but more particularly of this last number, which is founded on the melody of an old Volkslied.

Now, as it is with pictures, so also is it with music. Those works of Art of which nothing can be made unless some *Hamlet* stands at our elbow to teach us what is "whale" and what is "ousel," are shows or sounds good only for a *Polonius*, but for no one of a more manly intelligence. We can find nothing of the Carnival in these fourteen little pieces; which are as insignificant in scale as a child's lesson, yet without the prettiness and the character which alone make such trifles pass. Uncouth, faded, and wanting in clearness, they seem to us; and curious as commented on, and commended by, the above little history. From this it must be inferred, that "an enthusiastic aim at the highest cultivation of music," and the crusade "against pedantry and hypocrisy," were, in Germany, monopolized by the association so queerly named. Indeed, we know that such a merit has been claimed for Dr. Schumann and his associates by themselves. Nevertheless, at the time when these poor and dreary trifles were written,—in criticism of contemporary German music and its direction,—there was still living and labouring in, and for, Germany, with all his heart and soul and strength, a certain man called Mendelssohn; "dry and empty" (to repeat the jargon of a sect), because his compositions, being pure music, stand in need of no historical or mystical explanation; and because, having studied his art as a science, he could not be other than "correct."—Well, he has his fame, which is increasing; and these 'Davidsbündler' have made their noise. They have blotted their reams of newspaper—full of dismal jokes at others and fulsome mutual admiration. They have put forth their library of pedantic music—since what pedantry is worse than the assumption of romance where no fancy has fired the brain; and of profundity where no real thought has guided the pen? So let it be; but if these things are to be thrust on us,—if no warning will be taken—no consideration understood,—we must speak the plain truth, in protection of the modest and the half-instructed.

On Tuesday, too, *Herr L. Jansa's* and *Miss Manning's* concerts were held.—On Wednesday morning *Mlle. Caroline Valentin's* concert—also a second meeting of the *Vocal Union*; in the evening of the same day a concert of Welsh music, by *Mr. Ellis Roberts*,—and a concert at the *Réunion des Arts*.—Besides these minor meetings, there

was a full choral and orchestral concert at *St. Martin's Hall*, at which Signor Rossini's 'Stabat' and Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang' were repeated under Mr. Hullah's direction,—their former cast strengthened by the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves as tenor.—On Wednesday evening, too, the last, or Goldschmidt, concert of the *New Philharmonic Society* took place. At this, some new numbers from the second part of Dr. Wylde's 'Paradise Lost' were performed. Mrs. J. Robinson was the concerto player.

Possibly the Chamber-Concert fever may have reached its crisis on Thursday. There were three assemblies in the morning: that of *Miss Macrone*, who, as our readers know, rates high among the lady-musicians and lady-composers of England,—the first of *M. Halle's* Second Series of *Recitals*,—and a Concert, including a new Piano-forte *Trio*, by *M. E. Aguilar*. This is the best composition by the concert-giver that we have heard; being well-knit, melodious, distinct; and (what says much for its composer) no imitation of the music of Mendelssohn.—On Thursday evening "the Low Countries" may be said to have offered their contribution to the Babel of harmony which London has been during this June. *M. Silas* gave his *Soirée*, at which, among other music, was performed a Piano-forte *Trio* of his composition:—the one, we apprehend, of which some account was given in November last [*Athen.* No. 1493]; and which, with *Herr Molique's* new *Trio*, may be commended as the best compositions of their kind lately put forth.—Simultaneously with the concert of *M. Silas*, *Miss Sherrington's* concert was in progress elsewhere. Of this Lady's performance, as the cleverest singing of its kind before the public (so far as it goes), we have elsewhere spoken. She was assisted by *M. Lemmens*, of Brussels, of whose powers as a player of classical piano-forte music, which every one declares to be great, we hope to speak another day.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—*Madame Ristori*.—Maffei's translation of Schiller's 'Marie Stuart' is a tragedy, to present which before the English public requires one of two things,—either an even and intelligent company, or a *Queen of Scots* so transcendent as Madame Ristori, for whom the public will wait,—for whose sake aside flats of dullness and long-winded scenes declaimed without pertinence—without intelligence. In three acts of his tragedy the great German dramatist fell handsomely into the humour of his countrymen for what is prosy in exposition on the stage. Sit they will for hours in a theatre, patient with long harangues, in which the matter, however faultless as rhetoric or narration, is alike untrue to life or to drama; and if the scene be cut short, conceive the work of art stunted, or their capacities for intellectual exercise and investigation slighted. It may have been partly to meet this humour,—partly, perhaps, in traditional imitation of those dramatic accidents and chronicles—Shakespeare's historical dramas—that Schiller arranged his plays in the form they bear; since no poet of modern time has surpassed him in dramatic concentration, power, and poetry, when he chose to put them forth,—as his 'Joan of Arc,' his 'Tell,' his 'Wallenstein' attest.—and even in his 'Marie Stuart,' the mythical encounter of the two Queens, and the touching and melancholy act which closes the story.

No one will be surprised to learn that the German tragedy, as given in its Italian dress, is denied the advantages of generally fair performance; since the men, as we have said, are but mediocre,—and the *Queen Elizabeth*, who has to "hold the cards" to *Mary of Scotland*, is in no respect fit to be either Queen in general, or our own virgin sovereign in particular. Nevertheless, if the play be considered as offering a second character played by Madame Ristori in England, it has not been badly chosen. The contrast with 'Medea' is complete in every sense of the word;—yet, as in the case of the 'Medea,' the Lady's country must never be forgotten. What reader needs to be instructed as to the point of view from which the Italians regard the Queen of Scots? As beauty—as sovereign—as victim—but

as martyr, also,—does Madame Ristori conceive the part; and her conception is wrought out with a royal grace, a fascinating tenderness, and a devout resignation, which prove her range of command over emotion to be ampler even than we had expected. The tragedy is doubtless a dull one; but the tragedian must be raised in the estimation of every one who follows her thrice appearances in its scenes.—Throughout the entire first act there is much for her to say, but little to do. In this the grace of Madame Ristori's demeanour struck us as admirable:—so queenly, so calm, though the woman's pride in her beauty is as yet not wholly laid by,—though the Meccan spirit of contrivance is not wholly laid on the altar of resignation. Long and level as the scene is, it is touched and coloured by Madame Ristori with so much truth, delicacy, and quiet power, that when the act closes, we feel as if dismissed from a royal presence, and as if owing that England's Elizabeth has cause to tremble at the grace and pathetic dignity of her captive rival.

The second opportunity afforded to the actress of *Mary* by Schiller's tragedy—the great combat betwixt the rival Queens,—inevitably attracts more attention than the opening; and for this very cause stands in less need of note and comment. Yet let us insist, that without the former act of preparation, it might lose effect, by seeming too abrupt in its transitions. Thus prepared, it is impossible to conceive anything more perfectly wrought out than the scene in the Park of Fotheringay is by this Italian *Mary*. Her strong repugnance to the interview, over-mastered only by recourse to that symbol of peace, the crucifix which she wears,—the passing flash of rapture on face and in voice when *Leicester's* name is spoken,—the dignified command with which *Anna* is waved aside, when she endeavours to interpose,—the womanly, sisterly, musical pleading with which the Queen of Scots attempts, vainly, to touch the heart of Elizabeth,—lastly, the swell of long-pent passion, with which her indignation bursts its banks, sweeping her quailing rival before her from the scene,—these emotions, and touches, and effects, stand in need of no exposition. We have rarely seen an English audience carried further than by this act.—There is still to come a third scene:—the calming of the storm,—the farewell to life,—the solitary approach to the veil behind which the future is hidden,—for a woman, a beauty, and a queen.—In the last act Madame Ristori's grace, devotion, tenderness, and pathos, transcend what we had hoped to see. All that might so easily be made monotonous, whining, or spasmodic by one less intimately possessed with the royalty and the good cause of her who has to be personated, becomes on Madame Ristori's lips earnest as a real prayer in the hour of martyrdom,—tender as the adieu of a weary pilgrim bound to a better country,—solemnly touching as a requiem of many chords and many tones. Impersonation could hardly be carried further than in her farewell to the faithful attendants who weep around her, (with that separate and most touching care of her oldest and most devoted follower) than in her submissive confession on her knees to *Melvil*,—her looks almost preventing, and replying, to his interrogatories ere they pass his lips;—or than in that final surrender of herself, when on *Leicester's* appearing, and the wronged woman's spirit wakening up for the last time, the mute appeal of the crucifix once more displayed to her calls her at once upwards, beyond the region where slander, or mistrust, or rivalry can harm her more.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A great musical loss of the year has to be recorded in the death of Mr. Hill, our best *viola*. In the orchestra or in the quartet he was an excellent player, and with more enthusiasm than usually distinguishes those devoted to instruments of the subordinate class in England.

In anticipation of the remarks which we may offer in detail on the new edition of Clementi's *Sonatas*, now in progress, we may at once reply to a question put in the *Athenæum* with regard to the

priority of certain phrases occurring in the *Sonatas*, and also in orchestral works by Mozart and Beethoven. The matter, let us protest, is one of the merest musical antiquarianism; and proof or disproof leaves the originality of the great Germans where it was before,—even as Signor Rossini is not damaged as an inventor with any thinking man because he avowedly worked up Mozart's 'Life let us cherish,' in the Overture to 'Semi-ramide,' in order to gratify the Viennese with the surprise of a well-known tune. The *Sonata*,—No. 6 of the new edition of Clementi's *Sonatas* in progress, by Herr André of Offenbach,—gives us, note for note, the peculiar phrase which starts the *Allegro* of Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' Overture. What is more, a curious case of coincidence or suggestion will be found in the passages marked "dolce," pp. 89 and 91, illustrating, at least, how peculiar phrases must engender peculiar forms of treatment. Thus, again, the well-known unisonal passage in the *allegro* of Beethoven's B flat Symphony is to be found, note for note, in Clementi's *Sonata* in C major (No. 5 of the new edition). It is true that here it is in the bass, covered with a florid passage, in semiquavers, for the right hand; but the progression, and still more the form (a case of triple rhythm in common time), are so markedly and singularly identical as to be of great curiosity to the student. We may add while on a subject which, however amusing, is but a trifling with art, that other germs and intimations might be found, we suspect, in Clementi's works. The *Fantasia* (to give an instance) which was the other day introduced by M. Halle, at his last *Recital*, sent us home full of the opening phrase of Beethoven's Razumouffsky Quartett in F. This, till we heard Clementi's work (which, we believe, bears the earlier date of the two), we have always been disposed to consider one of Beethoven's most original, as it certainly is one of his happiest, themes.

Mr. Lover's 'Low-backed Car' has been into Court again,—and he has established his right in the song, with a forty-shilling verdict against those who have attempted to interfere with it on the ground of the song having been published also in America. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Lover naturally and honourably deposed to the source whence he has derived his airs;—his deposition being so identical with our speculations of last week (*ante*, p. 752), that we may call attention to the testimony.

This may be the column in which to notice a sketch of the life of Madame Ristori, put forth by a gentleman, who declares that "he has never spoken to her, nor been acquainted with her friends." We fancy that the writer's knowledge of his subject only dates from the Lady's last year's appearances in Paris; since we have heard from inhabitants of Rome a score of tales better worth telling than any that her panegyrist has told,—among others, how her reputation began as an actress of comedy, and how her first essays in tragedy were quaint, wild, and bad as performances, however good as promise. There is no harm in the pamphlet, but as little good in it; and its appearance savours of something which, whether the victim be a Lind, a Sontag, a Rachel, or a Ristori, is always unwholesome.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces the appearance, at the *Schauspiel-Haus*, Berlin, of Herr Carl Sontag, "brother of the celebrated singer." Can there be a mistake in the statement of the relationship?—and was the *début* a musical or a dramatic one? Our knowledge that Madame Sontag's delicious voice has been inherited by some of her family is our reason for asking the question.

MISCELLANEA

Damp in Shop-Windows.—Having, during many years, made it my study to discover a remedy for the damp in my shop-window without any beneficial result, I at last came to look upon damp in shop-windows as an evil not to be gotten rid of. Nevertheless, I was constantly watchful for anything that might lessen its injurious effects. At length, observing that a small, detached, air-

tight case, though within an inch of the window, preserved the goods uninjured through the dampest weather, I came to the conclusion that, could a window be fitted up with a detached case, the goods might be protected and the evil effects of damp avoided. Having to fit up a window in January 1855, I resolved to put this principle to the test. But now a difficulty presented itself, how could I clean the inside of the window and the front of the glass case? To do this the case must be made moveable,—but how could the case be moved from the window without first clearing it? And would not this be an endless labour, more than counterbalancing the preservation of the goods from damp? Still, I did not like to give up the idea. At length the thought struck me, a happy one it has proved, in saving a deal of time and much vexation and trouble,—that the railway principle might be employed in gently moving the case from the window without having to take out the articles exposed for sale. I resolved to give it a trial. I made a case which stands on a frame with six legs; at the bottom of each leg is an iron roller, an inch in diameter; these run in three grooves at right angles to the window. By this means I move the case, weighing with its contents more than thirty stone, up to and from the window, as easily as we pull out an ordinary drawer. Indeed, it answers so well that, though the case is moved twenty times a day, nothing is deranged, nor in the course of many weeks is anything perceptibly displaced. My utmost expectations are more than realized, for though the winter just passed has been a damp one, I have not had to clean my silver-plate during the whole time, whilst my steel and gilt goods have been preserved uninjured. Here is a fact for silversmiths, opticians, cutlers, &c.! As to the practicability, I think there are few windows but might be fitted up, in part, at least, on this principle, for the protection of the more delicate descriptions of goods. Knowing that the above information may prove beneficial to thousands, I hope that you will give it a place in your widely-circulated journal.

THOMAS NORRIS.

Red Herrings.—In an article in *Blackwood* (May, 1856) on 'Fish Ponds and Fishing Boats,' there is a note (p. 533, 534) as to the date of the first discovery of the mode of curing "red herrings." In this note an absurd extract from David Lock's 'Agriculture in Scotland,' claiming the discovery for his countrymen, and alleging that the Yarmouth fishermen learned the art from the inhabitants of Dunbar about a century before his date (1778), and also Lacépède's authority, attributing the discovery to a Dutchman, named Deukelzoon, in 1397, are given. There is certain proof, however, that the process of curing "red herrings" is of earlier date than either of these. The Corporation of Yarmouth still pay to the Dean and Canons of Windsor an annual composition of 8*l.*, or 10*l.*, in lieu of a grant of "a last of red herrings" made under their seal in 1352. The grant, I believe, is still extant. A last of herrings consists of 10,000, 1,200 being counted to every 1,000. There was a pleasant tradition current in Yarmouth not many years since, that the "red" herring was the result of accident. According to the story, a fisherman had hung up some salted herrings in his hut and forgotten them. They hung where they were exposed to the smoke from the wood-fire of the hut; and, some days afterwards, his attention was attracted to them, and, being struck by their appearance, he determined to see how one of them tasted. The result was so satisfactory that he hastened to King John, who was then lying near Norwich, to make a present of the remainder; and the herrings were esteemed such a delicacy by the monarch that he then and there expressed his determination to grant a charter of incorporation to the town from which they were brought. The only certain portion of this story is, that the first charter of Yarmouth was granted by King John.—THOS. PAINE. 16, Albert Road, Regent's Park.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G.—S. O. B.—A Reader of History (C. H. G.—C. A.—II. C. G.—C. M.—L. E.—received. J. L. (Oscott College).—We cannot furnish the information desired by our Correspondent.

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CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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(Amount Insured, £1,000,000.—Duty, 74,760.)

NOTICE.—That a BONUS has been declared upon all Premiums paid between the 24th of June, 1851, and the 31st of June, 1855, which may be received on application at the Society's Office, at the respective quarters at which the Policies are renewable. The BONUS will be equal to a reduction of 38 per cent. on the current Premium to persons insured during the whole of the above period.

Insurers claiming returns upon lapsed or cancelled Policies, are requested to bring the Numbers of the Policies under which they claim.

6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—June, 1856.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices; and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee current Premium to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

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CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1831.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY was held in EDINBURGH on the 6th of May. The Report by the Directors stated that the number of Policies issued during the year ending 1st of March last was 613, the sums assured thereby being £23,950, and the annual premiums thereon £1,154.

The result of the investigation for the triennial division of profits was then announced. The surplus ascertained to have arisen amounted to £83,394, which wholly belongs to the members, but of which one-third (£27,798), must, by the laws of the Society, be set aside as a reserve for allocation at the next triennial division in 1859.

From the remaining two-thirds a Bonus was declared at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, on all policies on which six premiums had been paid, not only on the sums in the policies, but also on the former vested bonus.

There was left, in addition to £1,579, of reserve above state surplus of 13,622, together 74,920, to go to the next division.

THE INVESTED FUNDS of the Society amount to £279,261.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE to £109,469.

THE EXISTING ASSURANCES to £4,764,049.

Copies of the Report may be obtained at the Society's Head Office, 36, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; at the London Office, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within; and at any of the Agencies.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

ARCHIBALD T. RITCHIE, London Agent.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,250,000.

Head Offices—Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London.

The twentieth Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 13th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ended the 31st of January last were submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders:

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, 77,804, 19s. 9d., which, after payment on all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss a net balance of 13,268, 18s. 3d.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 567 new Policies issued during the year £8,656 0 0

Renewal Premiums and Interest 53,498 7 11

Total revenue for the year £12,154 7 11

Claims during the year 19,918 19 6

Numbers of Policies current, 8,534, for capital sums amounting to 1,535,820

FINANCE.

Amount of Invested Funds upwards of 300,000

Revenue from all sources, above 140,000

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

The Company having this year completed the Fourth Quinquennial period of its existence, the Directors, after a careful investigation into the Life Department, resolved to recommend, from the profits of the past five years, a Bonus, present and prospective, to the Policy-holders of the participating class, of 14.7s. 6d. per cent. per annum on all Policies current at the 31st of January last. Although, from the report of the Committee of Investigation, it appeared that a considerable higher Bonus might have been declared, the Meeting resolved to adopt the recommendation of the Directors, and to carry forward the surplus appropriation at the next Declaration of Profits, to take place in 1861.

DIVIDEND.

At the same time the Directors having recommended that the Dividend to the Shareholders for the past year be increased from 6 to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Fire Department.	Life Department.
Revenue from May 1, 1851 to April 30, 1852	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Revenue from May 1, 1852 to April 30, 1853	10,819 1 9	36,120 11 1
Revenue from May 1, 1853, to April 30, 1854	13,481 13 9	39,307 4 9
Revenue from May 1, 1854, to April 30, 1855	20,264 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from May 1, 1854, to Jan 31, 1855 (nine months).	57,303 0 0	33,474 9 11
Revenue from Feb. 1, 1855, to Jan. 31, 1856	77,820 19 9	62,184 7 11
June 17, 1856.		

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CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

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Established at York, 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.

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And to the distinction which is made between Male and Female Lives.

No Charge for Stamps on Life Policies.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are also effected by this Company on the most moderate terms.

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Agencies are also established at the various Towns in the Country.

W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

Constituted by Acts of Parliament.

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Deputy-Governor.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

LONDON.

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The Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen.

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John Griffiths, Esq., 1, Abchurch-lane.

Alexander Gillespie, Esq., 5, Billiter-court.

Alexander Macgregor, Esq., Upper Wimpole-street.

John Scott, Esq., 4, Hyde Park-street.

Sir Anthony Clapham, Bt.

Francis Le Breton, Esq., 3, Crosby-square.

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Resident Secretary—H. Jones Williams.

Inspector of Agencies—William Benham.

EDINBURGH—3, GEORGE-STREET.

LONDON—89, KING WILLIAM-STREET.

THE NEW BUSINESS transacted by this Company during 1855 exceeded that of any Assurance Institution in the United Kingdom, the sums proposed for Assurance during the year being.....£716,383 7 11

And the Assurance accepted.....600,323 7 11

A BONUS was declared on 1st May 1856, varying from 57 1/2 to 15s. per Cent. on the sums assured. This was the Fifth Declaration of Profits.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS.

Date of Policy.	Sum in Policy.	Total Bonus Addition to 1855.	Sum in Policy with Bonus Addition.
13th Nov. 1835 ..	£1,000	£1,152 0 0	£2,152 0 0
— 1836 ..	1,000	887 0 0	1,887 0 0
— 1838 ..	1,000	258 0 0	1,258 0 0
— 1840 ..	1,000	317 0 0	1,317 0 0
— 1842 ..	1,000	174 10 0	1,174 10 0
— 1855 ..	1,000	64 0 0	1,064 0 0

THE INCOME OF THE COMPANY is about a QUARTER of a MILLION.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

Important regulations have been adopted as to Non-Forfeiture of Policies within Thirteen months from the date of payment of the premium under certain conditions.

SELECT ASSURANCE COVERING

FOREIGN RESIDENCE WITHOUT PREMIUM.

Policies of Five Years' duration are admissible to this class, at the discretion of the Directors.

SURRENDER VALUES.

A Liberal Surrender Value is allowed after payment of One Annual Premium for Policies on the With Profit Scale, and after three Premiums on the Without Profit Scale.

PERSONS PROPOSING TO EFFECT ASSURANCES are invited to examine these important and peculiar conditions by application to the Company's Office, where the full information may be obtained.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Res. Sec.

LONDON, 89, King William-street.

Copies of the Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of 1st May, 1856, are now ready, and can be had at the Office.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and

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Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years.

The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the Office, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

PERFECT SECURITY: CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Bartholomew-lane, London.

Established 1826.

(Branch Offices: Edinburgh, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds.)

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Directors.

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George H. Barnett, Esq.
Sir E. N. Barton, Bart.
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Charles Gibbs, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.

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LIFE ASSURANCES are granted under an extensive variety of forms, and at Moderate Premiums; the Rates for the Younger Ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable offices.

PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS. Four-fifths, or Eighty per Cent. of the declared Profits will be divided quinquennially among those entitled to participate.

NON-PARTICIPATING SCALES OF PREMIUM. Policies issued at minimum Rates without participation in profits.

LIFE POLICIES ARE NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE by the Lives Assured proceeding beyond the prescribed limits without the consents of the holders of such Policies.

REDUCED EXTRA RATES for residence out of Europe.

NO CHARGE for Stamps or Medical Fees.

FIRE ASSURANCES, both at home and abroad, are accepted at very Moderate Premiums.

The Assured participate in the Fire Profits in respect of Policies in force for five complete years at each period of Division.

Losses by Lightning are made good; and the Company are liable for Losses by Explosion, except when occasioned by Gunpowder, or in cases specially provided for in the Policy.

Detailed Prospectuses will be furnished on application.

The Receipts for the Renewal Premiums due at Midsummer are ready for delivery at the Office in Town, and at the Agencies throughout the Country.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS ENGELBACH,

Actuary and Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, Lombard-street, London.

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HENRY HULSE BEREKS, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

John Dixon, Esq. Resident Secretary.

Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart. Director.

Sir Walter H. Farquhar, Bart. Director.

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George Keys, Esq. Secretary—Samuel Brown, Esq. Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers Four-fifths of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate of Premium, without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1856, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1855, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded 933,000l.

At Christmas 1854 the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of 120,000l., the Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than 20,000l., and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded 1,700,000l.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Extra Premiums required for the Eastern and Western Coasts, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on Life policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have obtained in each case a value not under 50l.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

Medical Fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Fire Policies which expire at Midsummer must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

Directors.

THE CHIEF OFFICER, Chairman.

RICHARD HARTLEY KENNEDY, Esq., Alderman, Deputy Chairman.

Major-Gen. Michael E. Bagnold. William Morley, Esq.

Francis Brodigan, Esq. Robert Foulkes, Esq. M.D.

Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq. Archibald Spens, Esq.

John Inglis Jerden, Esq. Frederick Valiant, Esq.

James John Kinloch, Esq. Rev. F. W. J. Vickery.

This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 25th of May, 1856, when a highly satisfactory Report of the state of the affairs and progress of the Institution was presented to the Members. During the last three years, upwards of 1,300 new assurances have been effected, yielding an increase of premium income of more than 8,000l. per annum; and through a general high rate of mortality has prevailed among Assured lives during the last two years, has not been deemed necessary to reduce, in the slightest degree, the allowances previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3 1/2 per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured. Amount Assured. Annual Premium originally paid. Allowance of 3 1/2 per cent. Annual Premium now payable.

20 1000 5s. 17 6d. 6 11 6d. 14 6d.

25 1000 5s. 17 6d. 6 11 6d. 14 6d.

30 1000 5s. 17 6d. 6 11 6d. 14 6d.

40 1000 4s. 16 8d. 5 7 8d. 13 8d.

50 1000 4s. 16 8d. 5 7 8d. 13 8d.

60 1000 3s. 17 6d. 3s. 17 6d. 11 19 6d.

14, Waterloo-place, London, June 2, 1856.

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

PORTABLE FINGER ORGANS.—THE PATENT MELODEON, having obtained two First Prizes, is recommended to private families (being played, and having a swell as an organ), for Sacred Music. Its portability will render it useful to the Clergy who occasionally change their residence. Circulars on receipt of two stamps.—MR. HENRY VERNER, 123, Abchurch-street, Regent's Park.—Instruments may be seen at the Prince of Wales Bazaar, 207, Regent-street, London.

ELKINGTON & Co. PATENTERS OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURING SILVER SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; and at the MANUFACTURERS' NEW HALL, 10, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Successor to the late J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and at the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Wharf, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical, Barometrical, and other Clocks, and Patent Street Clocks, and on board Her Majesty's Yacht. Ladies' Gold Watches, 8 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, 6s. 6d.; Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, 85l.

"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COURANTE." MANTE, FABRIQUES SPECIALES.—WATERSTON & BROADEN, having been honoured with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, all made on the premises.

WATERSTON & BROADEN, Goldsmiths, Manufacturers, No. 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Established A.D. 1720.

N.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1s. each.

PAPER OF LINEN FABRIC.—WARRINGTON & Co., Letter and Note Papers are manufactured expressly for Stationers, on an improved principle, entirely from a Pure Linen Material, which renders their surface free from fibre, an advantage not possessed by any papers having Cotton in their composition. A superiority of finish is also given without hot-pressing, by which the defect of a greasy surface, so much complained of, is completely obviated.—W. & H. S. WARR, Manufacturing Stationers and Printers, 63, High Holborn.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—A Purchaser will find the largest Stock ON SALE at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, LONDON, the Manufacturers exhibiting free their various implements as at the cattle show, affording a selection for Farm, Garden and Dairy, from Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, Hornsby, Garrett, Howard, Coleman, Crossland, Barrett, Exall & Andrews, Richmond & Chandler, Samuelson & Co., &c., &c., and all the other principal makers. Delivered and charged the same as if ordered from the Works.

212 MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-proof), with all the Improvements, under their Quadruple Patent of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Safe Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFES AND CASES EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the World. Show-rooms 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Sold also by Hobbs, Ashby & Co. 97, Cheap-side. Circulars free by post.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; **STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES**, CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application to the Proprietors.

CHUBB & SONS, 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 25, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Field, Wolverhampton.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIER'S, LUSTRES, &c. 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety. Wine Glasses, Water Glasses, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass, at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

GLASS AND CHINA.—**PELLATT & CO.** have now on view at their large SHOW ROOMS, Nos. 55 and 57, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, the Largest and choicest Stock of Glass and China in England, and all marked in plain figures, for cash.—**MANUFACTURER AND CHANDELIER SHOW-ROOMS, HOLLAND-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.**

BROKEN GLASS, CHINA, IVORY, WOOD WORK, &c. EFFECTUALLY REPAIRED by the newly-invented FRENCH (PATENT) LIQUID GLUE, free from smell; also particularly suited for Leather Work. Sold by all respectable Shopkeepers in 6d. and 1s. bottles.—Sole English Consignee, **HENRY POPE**, 25, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London.

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, GLASS, &c. in Town or Country, by Road or Railway, without the expense of Packing.—Apply for estimate to J. TAYLOR, Carman to Her Majesty, 41, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—Furniture warehoused at 1d. per week each article.

DR. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING GRATE, and SMOKE-CONSUMING COOKING APPARATUS, for their Specimens of which a First-Class Medal was awarded to F. EDWARDS, SON & CO. at the Paris Exhibition. By means of this Grate smoky chimneys are avoided, and an economy of from 40 to 50 per cent. is obtained in the consumption of fuel. It contains a large quantity of fuel, and is now manufactured at prices commencing at 50s. To be seen in daily operation at their Show-Rooms, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street.—A Prospectus with testimonials sent on application.

LESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.
GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR is self-acting, easily fixed, improves the draught, and saves fuel. It is applicable to all kinds of furnaces, boilers, ovens, marine engines, locomotives, and to open fires it entirely removes the smoke, nuisance.—**BAKER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR**, 32, including Licenses, Apply to the Patentee, 24, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital; to Burbridge & Healy, 115, Dorset-street, Fleet-street; or to Z. D. Berry, Albion Works, Victoria-road, Finsbury.

DRESSING CASES.—At Mr. MECHIN'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT-STREET, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the most superior and elegant Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Paper-Maché Manufactures, and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Straps, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same prices charged at all the establishments.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO CHOOSE FROM.—**HEAL & SONS** have just erected extensive Premises, which enable them to keep upwards of 1,000 Bedsteads in stock, 150 of which are fitted for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chairs and Jambes. Furniture complete. Their new Warehouses also contain an assortment of Bed-room Furniture, which comprises every requisite. From the plainest japanned deal for servants' rooms, to the newest and most tasteful design in mahogany and other woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture.—**HEAL & SONS'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS AND FURNITURE**, LISTED IN NO. 1, sent free by post.—**HEAL & SONS**, 205, Tottenham Court-road.

DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS YET?—Great Saving.—**OAT BRUISERS**, Chaff Cutters; Manglers, 50s.; Flour Mills; Farming Implements 50 per cent. lower. Repairs done. Book on Feeding, 1s.; ditto Cattle, at 3d. per day, 2s. 6d.; ditto Road Making, 1s. post free.—**WEDJELAKE & CO.**, 13, Fenchurch-street.

ARE YOU ABOUT TO PURCHASE A ROCKING-HORSE or a PERAMBULATOR? Before deciding, call at **GEORGE WEST'S**, 399, A, OXFORD-STREET (adjoining Novelties), and inspect the improved, unique, and durable article, offered at the lowest remunerative rate. "Wanted to give satisfaction."—N.B. 399, A, 2nd door from Dean-street, opposite Graham & Jackson's.

SISAL CIGARS! at **GOODRICH'S Cigar**, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near St. James's.—Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1lb. boxes, containing 100, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

RUPTURES.—By **ROYAL LETTERS PATENT**. **WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often harmful and inefficient, is here replaced by a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER TRUSS, which is much easier and does not hurt it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WATTS, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. FOR VARIOUS VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and are made on a new plan on an ordinary stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each; postage 6d. MANUFACTORY, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** Stock on show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots stands unrivalled either for extent, beauty of design, or modernness of price. He also supplies Bedding and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality and workmanship.

Common Iron Bedsteads, from 12s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 17s.; and Cots, from 22s. each. Hand-some ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2s. 6d. to 12l. 12s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, 3 feet wide, with Bedding, &c. complete:—
Bedstead £1 4 6
Chairs furniture 17 0
Pillows, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow 13 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane 1 5 0
£4 19 6

A double bedstead, same £5 15 9
If without Half-Tester and Furniture:—
Single bed complete £3 13 9
Double bed, complete 5 5 9

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the DISPOSAL OF BATHS and TOILETTE WARE. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3s. 6d.; Necessaries, 10s. 3s.; Sponging, 12s. 3s.; Hip, 12s. 3s.; 3s. 6d.—A large assortment of Gas Furnaces, Hot and Cold Plunges, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 40s. the Set of three.

PAPIER MACHÉ and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.
New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, per set of three, from 20s. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto, from 13s. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic waiters, once and bread baskets, equally low.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered), is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, from 30s. to 6d.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), are of such a character that the entire of Eight Houses is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
39, OXFORD-STREET, 1, 1A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET, and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, Established 1820.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER.—Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. S. & Co. can now produce a SELTZER WATER with all the CHEMICAL and MEDICINAL properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue manufacturing Soda, Magnesia, and Potash Waters and Lemonade, at London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby. Every bottle is protected by a red label bearing their signature.

KNOW THYSELF.—**MARIE COUPELLE** continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting. In an unique style of description, peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny stamps to Miss Coupelles, 49, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the Talents, Tastes, Virtues, and Failings of the Writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. Communications are considered strictly confidential.

HOWARD'S ENAMEL FOR THE TEETH. PRICE ONE SHILLING. For stopping decayed Teeth, lowering the Acidity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; it will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Price One Shilling.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. acknowledged for the last 30 years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Moustaches, has received recently most distinguished patronage from the ladies for the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dress or bonnet.—In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s.—Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

THE TEETH AND GUMS.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE. Compounded of Oriental ingredients, this Powder is of inestimable value in PRESERVING and BEAUTIFYING the TEETH, imparting to them a pearly-like whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath sweet and pure, Price 3s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION FOR IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders the Skin soft, fair, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by **ROWLANDS & SONS**, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.
METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes. Penetrating Uncombined Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and Gumbo Sponges. Specially adapted for the use of Brushing, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them every other medicine the hair never come loose. M. J. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and of New Bouteau's Gumbo Sponges, 30s. and 12s. 6d. Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—**BREIDENBACH'S** EVER-LASTING BOUQUET, FORGET-ME-NOT, presents a charming combination of all the Spring Flowers known for their refreshing as well as lasting odour.

H. BREIDENBACH, PERFUMER TO THE QUEEN. 127A, NEW BOND-STREET, Facing Redmayne's.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a Mild Aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by **DINNEFORD & CO.** Dispensing Chemists and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts, 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Specially rewarded for its purity and efficacy by the Governments of BELGIUM and THE NETHERLANDS, and sanctioned by the ROYAL SANITARY POLICE OF PRUSSIA.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS:
THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR OF HOLLAND. I have the honour of bringing to your knowledge that it has pleased the King to grant you, by his decree, No. 101, a silver medal with an appropriate inscription, in recognition of the fact that his Majesty's high approbation of your efforts in securing to this country a supply of the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil. The Minister of the Interior. (Signed) VAN DER HEIM.
To Dr. De Jongh at the Hague.

THE INTENDANT OF THE CIVIL LIST OF BELGIUM. Sir,—The King has charged me to return you his very particular thanks for the homage done to him by the presentation of your most valuable researches concerning the Cod Liver Oil; as an expression of his utmost satisfaction, his Majesty has given me the order of presenting you with the accompanying large gold medal.—I remain, with the highest regard, &c.
The Intendant of the Civil List, (Signed) CONVE.
To Dr. De Jongh at the Hague.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by **ANSAR, HARFORD & CO.** sole British Consignees, 17, Abchurch-lane, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Druggist throughout the United Kingdom.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 6d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

FOR CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION, and DEBILITY. far superior to Cod Liver Oil is **DU BARRY'S** delicious HEALTH-RESTORING RELEVANTA ARABICA FOOD, as certified to by the most eminent medical practitioners, such as Dr. Ross, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Wutzer, Dr. Harvey, Campbell, Dr. Ingram; by thousands of the most respectable families in the land, whose health has been restored by it after all other remedies had failed. These Testimonials will be forwarded free of postage on receipt of an addressed and stamped envelope. They contain CURES (without phreos) of Constipation, Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness at the Stomach, Sinking, Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also, Children's Complaints. Recommended by Lord Stuart de Decies; The Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major-General Thomas King; and 50,000 other respectable persons, whose health has been perfectly restored by it after all other means of cure had failed.—In cartons, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 21b. 4s. 6d.; 51b. 11s.; 121b. 2s. the 121b. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order.—**Barry Du Barry & Co.** 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason & Co. 125, Piccadilly; Abbie & Co. 60, Gracechurch-street.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as effaceous, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for **JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP**, and to notice that the Names of **BARCLAY & SONS**, 95, FARRINGTON-STREET, London to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe, are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle.—Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.
DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in Pots, at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. each. Also his **ILLUSTRATED ANTI-SCROFULIC**, confirmed by more than forty Medical men to be the most powerful and certain of the best alternative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Morbidity, and all the various complaints, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicot, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. Observe.—No Medicine sold to order, and the above can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicot, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—Perfect digestion and pure bile produce good blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the liver are disordered, Holloway's Pills will necessarily relieve the mischief and enable them to supercede every other medicine failed. The number of years these Pills have been in use confirm the efficacy of their good effects.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 20, Maiden-lane, New York. Also by Messrs. Constantine & A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

224, REGENT-STREET, LONDON,
June, 1856.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Mr. MAYALL begs to announce that he has made considerable Additions to his Premises, in order that his visitors may receive immediate attention and accommodation. A Suite of Apartments has been fitted up in the adjoining house expressly for the Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies requiring more privacy than the Public Gallery affords.

A New Gallery of Pictures has also been formed for the Exhibition of Photographic Portraits of Eminent Individuals. A detailed Catalogue is in preparation, pending which it may be mentioned that during the past season Mr. MAYALL has had the honour of sittings from the DISTINGUISHED PERSONS NAMED BELOW; many of whom have given permission to include copies in his Exhibition.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS HELENA.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF BADEN.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE.
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
RIGHT HON. LORD PALMERSTON.
RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM.
RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD.
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.
RIGHT HON. LORD CANNING, Governor-General of India.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.
MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF AYLESBURY
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Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his printing-office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 21, 1856.